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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 Water street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.
Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 113 7-8a114.

CITY ITEMS.

It is with Pleasure

That we notice the extensive and popular Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. This is one of the largest houses of the kind in the city. On the first floor will be found the finest assortment of gents' fine silk and cassimere hats, Gents' fine French felt, boys' and children's fancy hats and caps, ladies' and misses' hats, trimmed and untrimmed, ladies' and misses' furs, ladies' fur hoods, ladies' skating caps, ever offered at retail in this place. The upper stories are used for wholesale rooms, where store-keepers and country merchants may find a supply of every thing in the hat, cap and fur line, by the dozen or case, as low as the same quantities of goods can be bought in the largest house in New York or Philadelphia. Country merchants are recommended to call and examine the stock at this establishment before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place, Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

Hats and Caps at Reduced Prices.

A large and valuable stock of Hats and Caps are now being offered at reduced prices at Frank Ellick's Fur Emporium this week. Mr. Ellick has been obliged to take this step for the purpose of making room for his extensive and rich stock of Furs which he is now receiving, and which he will be ready to offer to the public next week. Any gentleman who desires to add to the respectability of his appearance will visit No. 158 Wood street, and select a cheap and good hat or cap. Now is the time. Delay is dangerous.

Braddock's Field Lots and Homesteads.

—See auction advertisement of valuable property in Braddock's Field, only 200 yards above the station on the Pennsylvania Central, to be sold next Monday. There is an improved 4 acre lot, several 1 acre lots, and 30 others—all delightfully situated.

Found at Last.

An absolute and certain cure for that worst of all complaints, dyspepsia, in Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Call and learn who have been already cured among our own citizens. Sole agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, Joseph Fleming, No. 84 Market street.

Indigo, Indigo.

The place to get a genuine article is at McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

The King of Pain.

This Monarch of Disease can be had at Dr. J. M. Fulton's Drug and Patent Medicine Emporium, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street.

Remember

McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Itch! Itch! Itch!

Use Dr Swayne's All Healing Ointment. Agency at McClarran's Drug Store.

Beware of Counterfeits.

The genuine article is sold at McClarran's Drug Store.

The Daily Commercial
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1865.

Chicago is having another spasm of disappointment over the census returns, which place the population at 178,539, and of Cook county at 217,900.

ATLANTA.—Of all the Southern cities, this appears to be the most thriving. *The Intelligencer* speaks enthusiastically of the business prosperity of the city. We quote: "The more solid business houses seemed to keep pace with the new spirit afloat, and heavy transactions took place. The express men, especially, were overwhelmed; great piles of boxes were spirited here and there and everywhere, indicating a vigorous opening of the fall trade. Another season of the "sear and yellow leaf," and thy long train of pleasing associations and recollections."

A Sad Fall.

The Louisville *Press* of the 25th, relates the particulars of the fall of Col. Jacques, who will be remembered for his visit to Richmond, with Mr. Gilmore, on an interview with Jeff. Davis, which they succeeded in obtaining. He was a Methodist minister, and one of the most influential in Illinois. He enjoyed the confidence of Bishop Simpson, and his influence was very extensive. The following horrible recital by the *Press* tells the rest:

"The Colonel has recently been detailed for breaking up the negro camps, such as Camp Nelson. This is the cause of his presence in Kentucky.

On Friday last Colonel Jacques employed a fellow calling himself Dr. H. G. Miller to procure an abortion in the case of a Georgia woman. The Colonel was present during the tragedy, and was arrested with the female abortionist, at whose house the murder was perpetrated, and with Miller, the abortionist—the murderer of innocents. The victim died in about eight hours after Miller commenced his diabolical deeds. The whole party were arraigned *Tuesday afternoon* and are now in jail, the Coroner's inquest having amply confirmed all the suspicions that led to the interference of the police. Mr. Turner, the policeman, saw signs of the outrage in progress, and made his preparations for arresting the guilty parties, in which, as we have said, he succeeded. We do not judge in haste, in equity, and we can not but drop tears of sorrow over the fall of such a man as Colonel Jacquez.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that after spending several hours in endeavoring to obtain some facts concerning the Fenians and their warlike preparations in New York, he was unable to discover any foundation for the recent reports.

The Louisville *Press* announces the indictment of Major General Palmer and Brigadier General Brisbin, for abducting slaves and otherwise interfering with the slave laws of Kentucky, and suggests that as the President upholds the Generals, they should by all means be indicted by one of our enlightened and patriotic grand juries.

In New York the Mining Board has amalgamated with the Petroleum Stock Board, the two contributing an equal amount of capital. The combined boards will ultimately occupy the room of the late Mining Board, which, though somewhat less modest in professions than the present rooms of the Petroleum Board, will realize a large annual saving to the united board. The union of the two interests gives a strong and highly respectable organization, and will prove advantageous to the business of brokers in both oil and mining stocks.

The Territorial election in Idaho occurred on Monday, August 14, and result ed in favor of the Democratic party, who will have a majority in the new Legislature. Ada county, including Boise City (the Territorial capital) gave 200 Democratic majority—311 to 310. Idaho City went heavily the same way. The Boise City *Statesman* says an immediate effort will now be attempted to effect the removal of the capital to Idaho City, and that, although this may not be done except by a vote of the people, it is boasted that the Legislature shall be adjourned to Idaho City upon the first opportunity after its organization.

General Sully's expedition to Devil's Lake, though a failure in not finding any Indians, as already announced, accomplished some valuable surveys of the Lake and its surrounding country. The soil is of first rate quality, equal to the best prairies in Iowa and Minnesota. Hitherto it has been supposed that there was no outlet to the Lake, but the present surveys have demonstrated the fact that there is a well-defined outlet which runs north into Pembina river, and these surveys are confirmed by the reports of the half-breeds who have long been familiar with the country. There is no inlet to the lake. Its altitude above the sea is one thousand feet. Chantee Heart's Hill, on the southern shore, is seven hundred and fifty feet above the Lake. Near this butte is the site selected as most favorable for the location of a permanent military post, as large wood grass and timber, and fine springs of water in the immediate vicinity. That a fort will be built at Devil's Lake next season, now appears to be a certainty.

THE NEW BONNET FASHION.—One of the new fall bonnets in New York was made of fine grey felt, powdered over with steel powder so thickly as almost to conceal the felt. The effect was very beautiful—like moonlight upon the wrought silver. This bonnet was bound around the front edge and around the curtain with a narrow band of mauve velvet of the same color, ornamented with a tuft of black oats and steel flowers at one side; the inside trimmings to match, and strings of maroon colored ribbon. Another bonnet, somewhat similar in material, was of white felt, powdered with gold dust, and trimmed outside and inside with golden oats and blue velvet leaves. The strings were of broad blue ribbon, edged with bullion.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1865. NO. 16.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

MUSTER OUT OF TROOPS.

NEW YORK POLITICIANS IN WASHINGTON.

A Pennsylvania Officer Dismisssed.

Appointments in the Pension Bureau.

Government Sales of Horses.

LIFE OF THE GUERRILLA MOSEBY.

Singular Scene at the White House.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 27.

Troops to be Mustered Out.

Another order, mustering out twenty-three regiments and batteries, was promulgated by the War Department to-day. Among the regiments ordered to be discharged are the following: 3d Illinois cavalry, 11th Indiana cavalry, 37th Iowa infantry, 15th Kansas cavalry; field and staff and companies A, I, L, and M, 11th cavalry, 11th Missouri cavalry, 12th Tennessee cavalry, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, and 9th battery; 1st, 9th, 9th, 20th, and 27th infantry, and 11th regiment colored artillery, and 2d Colorado cavalry. The loyal regiments raised in Louisiana, Texas, and Georgia are also included in the list.

New York Politics.

Dean Richmond, J. Tilden, Manton Marble of the *World*, and other leading engineers and conductors who are trying to switch off the Democratic party of New York, on to the Abolition track, are in Washington exultant over their success. When it is remembered that these gentlemen were free-soilers in 1848, and co-operated with Mr. Chase in framing the Buffalo platform, their recent somersault is less surprising. The New York Democrats under the lead of Dean Richmond & Co., will sooner adopt universal suffrage, and "equal and exact justice to all men," than the conservatives of the old school.

Dismissed.

Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Daly, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, has been dishonorably dismissed the service for dropping the name of Major Gibson, of his command, from the rolls, and for making or allowing to be made a false certificate, upon which an illegal muster was made to fill the vacancy intended to be created by the dropping of the said Gibson's name.

Surgeons Francis Salter and J. Y. Cartwell, of Ohio, and Frederick Lloyd, of Iowa, have been honorably mustered out of service, their services being no longer required.

Appointments in the Pension Bureau.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following appointments of examining surgeons: John S. Hillyer, Hillsborough, Illinois; S. T. Alling, Nivage, Illinois; John H. Maxwell, Newton, Illinois; Robert H. Culbertson, Bowling Green, Indiana; Joshua T. Bolles, Spencer, Indiana; J. S. Stockdell, Lexington, Kentucky; J. W. F. Parker, Somerset, Kentucky; R. G. Smith, Princeton, Missouri; S. S. Hook, Lacede, Missouri; Chester F. Harris, Macon, Missouri; Wm. Brass, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Government Sales.

The closing sale of Government horses and mules will take place during the coming month in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Missouri and Washington. It is expected that at this series of sales all the surplus Government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase. The sales in Missouri will come off at St. Louis on October 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th, at which time will be sold one hundred and fifty mules each day; October 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, one hundred and fifty horses each day; October 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, one hundred and fifty mules each day. One hundred and fifty horses will be sold at Pittsburgh on the 16th of October.

Life of Moseby.

The life of the guerrilla Moseby has made its appearance, and is being extensively circulated in Fauquier county, where the hero resides. It is a small sized book of about two hundred pages, and abounds in badly executed wood cuts, in which tremendous efforts have been made by the artist to represent the Yankees and blue bellies. One of the cuts is intended to represent a guerrilla standing over a captured Union soldier, who is being taught by his captor to repeat the Lord's Prayer preparatory to being murdered.

Pardons.

Thirty-seven rebels of the twenty thousand dollar class, principally from South Carolina, were amnestied by the President to-day.

Dean Richmond had a long interview with the President this morning.

A Singular Scene.

A singular scene was witnessed at the White House this morning. Three colored people, an old man and two old females, came to seek an interview with the President, to urge the pardon of their late master, named Williams, who, it appears, was a wealthy Virginia planter at the breaking out of the rebellion, but who is now so poor that his former chattels, out of pity, seek to do him a service. Williams some time ago, made application for pardon, but his petition has not yet been acted upon. He will probably obtain the desired boon.

NEW YORK.

The Episcopal Convention.

MATTERS IN WALL STREET.

Fenian Fever Running High.

[BY UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH LINE.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, September 27.

The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York assembled to-day at St. John's Chapel. The body of the church was reserved for the members of the Convention. The attendance was not large. The spectators were principally ladies. In the Chancel were Bishop Potter and Rev. Drs. Brainard, McVickar, Dix, Morgan, and Vinton. The formal organization took place at two o'clock this evening. Seventy-five clergymen answered to their names and took their seats as members. One hundred and ten parishes are represented. Rev. E. Higginbotham was unanimously re-elected secretary, and Edward F. Delaney, Treasurer. The Bishops of Montreal, California and the northwest were invited to take seats on the floor. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Wall street has been rather active to-day, in consequence, as is supposed, of the purchases of shorts. The prospect of an early arrangement for the redemption of the bank notes, together with other like causes, is operating to prevent to some extent the speculative inflation which was anticipated.

The Fenians are becoming very loud mouthed. The fever begins to run high.

Death of Hon. W. J. Duane.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—The morning papers announce the death of Hon. W. J. Duane, aged eighty-five years. He was Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, and resigned his office rather than consent to the removal of the deposits from the United States bank.

Howell Cobb Arrested.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The *Post's* Washington special says it is believed in Washington that Howell Cobb has been arrested on a charge of participating in the Andersonville prison atrocities.

Washington Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Commodore William Radford, recently commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, has been appointed Comamandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

Death of an Ex-Member of Congress.

TAUNTON, Mass., September 27.—The Hon. Wm. Boyles, formerly member of Congress, died in this city this morning, aged eighty-nine years.

Emigrants Arrived at Boston.

BOSTON, September 27.—The steamer Bosphorus, from Liverpool September 9th, arrived here to-day, bringing 900 emigrants.

TRIAL OF WIRZ.

Witnesses for the Defense Examined.

How the Prisoner is Treated.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The Wirz Military Commission reassembled to-day.

The examination of Col. Fannin was resumed from yesterday for the defense.

Mr. Baker asked him whether he heard Gen Cobb, in his speech at Andersonville, make use of the remarks attributed to him by the witness Walker?

Judge Advocate Chapman objected to the question, for reasons which he stated. The objection was sustained by the court.

The witness then testified that he heard Gen. Cobb make a speech about the 4th of March, 1865. He could not precisely relate what the General said, but his address was more to Confederate troops than to others, as there had been great disaffection in camp, and the men were constantly deserting. He insisted that the soldiers should do their duty.

Question by Mr. Baker—Did you or did you not at that time hear General Cobb make use of any language——

Judge Advocate Chapman here interrupted Mr. Baker, and requested that the question be reduced to writing, and that the witness retire, which he did.

Mr. Baker—I regard this proceeding as a personal insult to me.

Colonel Chapman replied that the practice was not unusual, and that it was a greater insult for the counsel to insist upon asking improper questions.

Mr. Baker—The witnesses for the Government have, day in and day out, been examined in the presence of one another, and now that those for the defense are to be examined, counsel are required to reduce their questions to writing, and their witnesses are ordered to retire until this is done, if this is insisted upon by this court, I must stop.

The court remarked that Mr. Baker took an unfair view of the subject. It only judge advocate did not ask him to put all his questions in writing, but only this one.

Mr. Baker—I never made such a request when the witnesses for the Government were under examination.

Colonel Chapman—If you did not do your duty, that is no reason why I should not do mine.

The Court, to Mr. Baker—State what you want.

Mr. Baker—I must reply to the Judge Advocate first.

The Court—We don't want any speeches; let the room be cleared.

When the doors were reopened the witness came in and the President of the Court read D. E. Hart's Military Law, to show that the Judge Advocate was justified in the course he had taken; besides, when the Judge Advocate anticipated a question of a leading character, he had a right to require that the question be reduced to writing and submitted to him. He was right either in asking that the room be cleared or that the witness temporarily retires.

Mr. Baker—To that I have no objections.

Court—That settles the point.

Mr. Baker—But I object to witness being again sent away.

Court—Business may be again retired, and the questions ordered to be reduced to writing, if it should be thought proper todo so.

Mr. Baker. Before doing so, the Judge Advocate should be required to withdraw his charge, or give notice that he will make the request for the questions to be reduced to writing, and without such notice, the Judge Advocate may suggest it, as a gentleman.

The Court remarked that they would take care of their own honor and dignity.

Mr. Baker,—I do object to sending our witnesses away.

Court—The question is very well settled.

Col. Chapman—I said Col. Fannin will please retire.

Mr. Baker—I ask the same civility that I extend to you.

Col. Chapman—Have I not done it?

I do not think so, although I know your heart is good in that respect.

Mr. Baker withdrew his question.

Col. Fannin was then further examined with reference to affairs at Andersonville.

Col. Chapman read to the court the following letter addressed to him:

OLD CAPITOL PRISON, WASHINGTON, September 27th, 1865.

SIR:—Your communication dated the 26th inst., in which you state that the counsel, Wirz, stated to-day, in defense for his giving me, Capt. Acs, the place of a witness, and failing to call that he could not get at the Old Capitol those things he needed, in stating that he is not well cared for by me, and requesting me to report just what he receives, I have the honor to inform you that Capt. Wirz is treated in every respect as leniently as is consistent with his position and responsible with my duties. He is furnished with a cot and bedding such as are used in the United States medical department, furnished with all the clothing he has, and at the present time he is furnished with the same rations allowed to soldiers of the United States Army. Also, one pint of soup once a week, or the principal fresh vegetable in the market. If unwell, he is supplied with such diet as may be prescribed by the surgeon of the prison, which is carried out to the letter implied. He is also permitted to procure such edibles as he may be able to purchase. He is also allowed books, through the Provost Marshal, only restraint to which he is subjected, is that placed upon his liberty, and such precautions as will preclude the possibility of injury to himself. I think if Captain Wirz is interrogated he will corroborate this statement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) G. W. P.

Captain and Military Supt. O. C. P.

To Col. Chapman.

It will be recollected that Colonel Chapman yesterday called attention to the fact that Mr. Schade, one of the counsel for Wirz, had received two letters from the prisoner for delivery to his wife, and had spoken of such proceedings as improper, he therefore read to the court about these letters as follows:

OLD CAPITOL PRISON, }
September 25, 1865. }

My Dearest Wife: I have been hoping to see you on Sunday, and also Saturday, you already knows how I wish to see you. I have one thing to ask of you, and do it immediately if you can. Send Mr. Schade to me, as I have a very urgent purpose. I send you an envelope directed to him. Just put the money in it. You need not write. All that is required is to put a stamp on it and send it off. I am somewhat better. I hope to see you to-morrow.

Yours truly, H. WIRZ.

Mr. Schade stated that it was the envelope, the letters from the prisoner, to be delivered to his wife, but he knew nothing of their contents. He certainly acted with the most innocent intention.

The Court was cleared for deliberation.

When the doors were reopened Major General Wallace, the President of the Court, announced Mr. Schade, said his conduct in the premises was fully appreciated by every member, but enjoining discretion in future, and that any further action would be detrimental to the party, they had concluded to let the matter drop.

"I am of the opinion, he added, "that you are now sufficiently warned."

Lieutenant John F. Heath, of the Third Virginia Reserves, testified that in the Summer of 1864, Captain Wirz was expected to die. He had seen the medicinal cake from a lot of Federal prisoners one-half the vegetables they had purchased.

Dr. Castin testified that there was a good deal of complaint among the troops about wretched rations, inferior clothing, and no diet suitable for the sick. He had never heard of Captain Wirz maltreating prisoners and knew of no cases of murder. Had heard of no cases of starving away. There was much complaint in North Carolina and elsewhere against impressments for vegetables.

Mr. Baker said that they could show from this cause that many private families were sick and expected to die.

The witness testified that the order to vaccinate was imperative.

Col. Pierson testified that he was first sent to Andersonville in December, 1864, and returned in February, 1865. Capt Wirz came in March. The latter's local orders were framed by himself, but the general orders came from Gen. Winder. Captain Wirz urged that the hospital be removed out of the stockade. The witness petitioned to Gen. Winder for this to be done. The impression was that Gen. Winder declined, saying he would not take the responsibility of having the hospital removed. Afterward Gen. Winder gave the permission. Rev. E. Pigenbrod against crowding any more prisoners at Andersonville. Gen. Winder ordered the dogs to be employed. Witness never saw Quinn's but heard Harris' dogs. They were common dogs, and sometimes used for catching prisoners. Wirz expressed great displeasure at the meanness of the sales and at the deficiency of Quartermaster's Department. The witness never heard of Captain Wirz giving furloughs for shooting Union prisoners. Such had been given, he would have heard of it. The witness, as commander of the post, gave furloughs for under seven days, but all over that time were granted by General Winder. In any extraordinary violence had been practiced by Wirz, he would have heard of it. There was great difficulty in obtaining timber for the prison.

The Commission then adjourned.

Strike on the Hyde and Egbert Farm.

300 Barrel Flowing Well.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, September 27, 1865.

The Burlington Well, on the Hyde and Egbert Farm, Oil creek, commenced flowing to-day, at the rate of three hundred and fifty barrels daily.

G. W. P.

Sale of Government Vessels at New York.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The sale of naval vessels at the Brooklyn navy yard took place this morning, in the naval depot. The vessels brought unusually good prices, and some of them were sold for more than the Government paid for them. The following vessels were sold: Iroquois, $2,000; Wissahickon, $2,000; Sassacus, $2,000; steamship Columbus, $22,300; Racer, $9,500; State of Georgia, $52,500; Donegal, $8500; Fort Jackson, $12,000; Sweet Briar, $11,400; Commodore Hull, $6,000; Shot Cotton, $25,100; Daylight, $10,500; Bohio, $7,400. Total amount of the sales, $365,200. Several vessels were withdrawn from the sale.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Strike at Oil City—350 Barrel Well.

The Greene County Wells.

All About Them and Their Prospects.

INFORMATION FOR THE MILLION.

Pit-Hole Wells, and all about Them.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, September 27.

The Burlington well, on the Hyde & Egbert farm, at Oil creek, commenced flowing to-day at the rate of three hundred and fifty barrels daily.

G. W. P.

Green County Wells.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DUNKARD CREEK OIL REGION, }
September 19, 1865. }

To the Editor of the Commercial:

By the aid of your widely circulated and influential journal, and the humble aid of the subscriber, I hope ere this the general public is a little better informed in regard to the Dunkard region, and the oil interests of Green county.

Since my return I have been gratified to learn that a couple of very promising strikes were made—one in the Greene county well, on the Maple farm, and another and more than usually promising, in the "Pioneer No. 1," just below the Maple farm, and near the celebrated Oil spring on the Elliott farm. Mr. Walters, the Manager, a man of energy and enterprise, self-made and self-sustaining, changed the former location of the derrick, and I am really glad to hear that his and the Company's prospects are so very encouraging. I have just learned from a reliable source that the "Rosette Well No. 2," on New York Company, on the George Keener farm, Crooked run, near Taylortown, had a fine strike at six hundred and seventy feet. They propose tubing and rigging as speedily as possible. I congratulate Col. Kerr, a tried and experienced soldier, upon his success, and hope his future will be free from any of the mishaps that have so thickly beset the paths of others as well as himself on Dunkard.

The "Union," or as it is known to many, the "Wilkins Well," had another promising strike since I last wrote you. The oil, which has been found in considerable quantities, is of a superior quality, they are engaged in tubing this well, and the community generally entertain the most sanguine expectations. I am heartily with the company success, as they comprise many of the most estimable citizens of Pennsylvania, and no persons have done more to advance the interests of this region than Mr. Wilkins and his partners.

The "firings," my *model* correspondent you may remember, has had a strike, and is now in process of being tubed. Prospects very good. Good luck attend them.

The "Rowland Well," now generally known as the "Snallon Well," is still pumping. At the risk of repeating, I will briefly refer to this well, as I really cannot remember whether I have alluded to it in the Commercial," or not. At 140 feet a strike was made that the company thought sufficient, and commenced tubing and pumping. Mr. Alfred Shepherdson, the contractor with a creditable alacrity, commenced the work, although it delayed his operations as a contractor for sinking the well to the usual contract depth. The well fully answered, well were had, and then drilling was recommenced. At 175 feet another strike was made, and pumping was resumed, and is now continued. I tried to ascertain this afternoon how much the well was producing, but could not get the manager to say.

The "Allegheny," formerly Selgate, is now down about forty barrels of oil, and promises to continue in its present yielding. I was also appointed, in this well, to obtain data being sent, in answering some statistical information that I earnestly desired to give. A large quantity of tools have been used in the last week, by the contractor over the hundred feet mark, and the casing lying at the well. The Talbott No. 2, on section well, is still fast, the tools are down, and they have been down for a week or more, repeating the old hole, when it caved in and now, at the depth of 425 feet, they have a fine show of oil. They will be ready for tubing in a few days. Mr. Wm. Wells, the gentlemanly superintendent a Pittsburgher is now operating in the West. This well like all our other wells on the flats, or low ground, caved tremendously. When coming through the quicksand. The 2-20 drawback to the Dunkard oil interest will be removed. One thing that has greatly operated against the interests of Dunkard creek, is the inefficient engines now on the wells, and I know

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham,
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

THE MEETING AT INDIANA.

A report of the grand Union rally at Indiana on Tuesday, will be found on the Third page of the COMMERCIAL to-day. Our friends in that county are making a vigorous contest. We wish the spirit which animates them might be communicated to the whole State. The meeting was addressed by Gov. CURTIN, Senator BIGHAM and others.

SHALL WE CARRY THE STATE?

No Republican can expect the State to be carried next month without an effort. Nevertheless, it would seem that a contrary opinion is widely entertained. A more quiet canvass than the present one was never known,—but this fact cannot be relied on to win a victory for the Union cause. While we cannot expect much excitement, a certain degree of activity is absolutely necessary. In some parts of the State this exists, but in other parts we fear our friends are not doing enough. If the opposition are not doing much, *we* should not let the election go by default. We need not remind Republicans that the Democratic vote is, to a certain extent, always drilled and ready. It will be fatal to depend on the inactivity of the opposition,—and we do assure Republicans that if we would not see the State relapse into their hands, we must henceforth till the election bestir ourselves.

What are the committees doing? What is being done in those preliminaries, which, if not thoroughly attended to, there can be no safety? We venture to urge on the committees, and on Republicans as individuals, the necessity of greater activity. The time is short. But we believe it is long enough to render everything safe. What say the Republicans of Allegheny? Are we going to let the election go by default? We know that such an idea is not entertained,—but there must be more action, if we would not have such a result.

A CONFIDENCE GAME IN POLITICS.

It would be an interesting question for speculation and research, if there were any chance of reaching a decision of it, whether the leaders of the so-called Democracy expect to gain anything by the confidence game they are playing for the approaching elections. One must lose somewhat of his estimate of their proverbial sharpness, and still more of his high opinion of the intelligence and patriotism of the people, to believe that the would-be demagogues expect any present success from their game, or that the people will treat the trick and the tricksters with anything but ridicule and contempt.

A confidence game depends for its success on two conditions; the cool effrontery and adroitness of the rogue, and the unsuspecting simplicity of the victim. As to these conditions in the present case, we must admit that, considering the boldness of the operation, the *artistes* keep their countenances remarkably well, and in putting forward their military candidates to catch soldiers' votes, and to spread a covering over their late opposition to the war and all concerned with it, they act the part of patriotic Republicans as well as Falstaff did that of the King, and deserve the applause which the hostess gave the fat Knight, "O rare! he doth it as like one of these harlotry players, as I ever see." But the voters are not deceived by this solemn farce. They are laughing at the trick all over the country. Political jugglery is at a discount. Men who have fought for the Union know what it is worth, and will not be cheated by such a game. They can distinguish between a party that goes for the Union and a faction whose aim is only to get political power for itself.

The game will not succeed. The same condition is wanting. The party that is practicing it has a bad record, too recent and too well known. Their sympathy with armed rebels, and their public and organized opposition to the Union measures during the war, have fixed upon them a suspicion and distrust that will make their political confidence game what they pronounced the war to be, a failure.

WORKING OUT THEIR OWN DESTINY.

No community ever had their destiny more completely in their own hands, than the Southern States undergoing reconstruction. The President has given them perfect license,—not to do what they will, only what is right. The instructions and admonitions accompanying the license leave no room for a doubt as to what will be regarded right, and what will be pronounced wrong. If the Southern people, the President, or anybody, labors under the impression that the will of the people—the loyal people having the power—will not be exerted to revise or veto whatever needs revising or vetoing, he labors under a delusion. The action of the Conventions of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, taken in connection with the action of Mississippi, will determine the action of Congress, the immediate agent of the people.

President JOHNSON, the other day, did right in telling some Southern gentlemen, frankly and plainly, that it would be utterly useless, an injurious folly in them, to elect to Congress men who could not take the prescribed oath,—and the Southern people ought, furthermore, to understand that Congress will hold a stiff rule over them, because the ever loyal people expect that no risks will be run, and they see not why any great haste should be indulged in. If the Southern States, by their action, show that they are right and true, they may come in a day; but if they are not right and true, and it takes a month—a year—or ten years—to come in such an attitude, we venture to say that Congress, and President JOHNSON, too, will say they must wait that time.

It is just this question that the Southern States are solving for themselves. The President says, do it in your own time and way,—but as you do it, so will be your destiny.

WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT OF A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The immediate effect of a Democratic victory in the North this fall, would be to complicate the work of reconstruction and embolden the rebellious Southern spirit. The sentiment and the ideas which carried the war through, should be kept alive. To relax now, would be to surrender much which has cost so dearly in blood and treasure. The President looks to the loyal men of the country for support and admonition. If through over confidence or any cause, these are withdrawn, the opposition, that opposition which has been in such constant sympathy with the rebels, will gain a substantial triumph, and the ideas of Freedom and Progress will suffer a defeat.

ABOUT BUTTER.—In Philadelphia, it appears, they do something besides talk about the high price of butter. There the people use the power in their own hands, by refusing, in large numbers, to buy until the article comes down to a reasonable price. There is a willingness to use substitutes that cost more than butter, rather than submit to extortion. So says the *Bulletin*. We see not why the plan will not work in Pittsburgh. That we are outrageously imposed upon, we know. The entire community is villainously victimized by a combination of speculators. The community must act on the defensive, and that, too, promptly.

THE half dozen fat offices monopolized by the Pittsburgh *Gazette* is a sufficient commentary on its talk about "crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee." Thus subsisted, it ought to have decency enough, even if it is incapable of gratitude, not to raise the cry of *"Tyterism"* against President JOHNSON. We cannot be sure, of course, as to the future, except that it would be impossible for Mr. JOHNSON to "*Tyterize*" so badly that the *Gazette* would not crawl after him to keep the offices.

SECRETARY STANTON has returned to Washington and resumed his place in the War Department.

GENERAL N. P. BANKS.

General BANKS is on his way from New Orleans, and will immediately take up his residence again in Massachusetts. It seems to be understood that neither he nor his immediate friends think of his retiring to private life, and his name is already used with high expectations in connection with public affairs in the future. It is not to be denied that, while he did some things well, and proved himself a true patriot, General BANKS did not attain that eminence in the field which some of his friends predicted for him. The almost uniform lesson of the war affords the ready explanation, in the fact that at his age, without previous military experience or education, even the rarest qualities of statesmanship will not supply the deficiency. As a public man in civil life, he has lost none of the fame which gave him rank among our foremost statesmen. The withdrawal of Governor ANDREW from public life, leaves the field of Massachusetts very much to Generals BANKS and BUTLER, who, it may be presumed, will compete for the highest honors. Looking at these two distinguished men from a distance, and with what ideas we have of the appreciation they stand in at home, one cannot doubt which would have the advantage in a friendly contest for honors of which neither is undeserving.

WHEN the Pittsburgh *Gazette* gets through defending its own course in assailing the administration, we hope it will conclude to do what it can—little as that may be—to elect the Union ticket. We can readily perceive how dissatisfied it must feel with itself—unless, indeed, its wish really is to see the party defeated to gratify its hate of the President.

PERSONAL.

—It is regarded as a hopeful indication of the state of rital religion in the Episcopal church, South, that the late Convention in Richmond, refused to sign a petition for the pardon of Jeff. Davis.

—It is said that Gen. Grant will remain in Cincinnati ten days. He will visit Indianapolis on Tuesday, and return on Wednesday. He will then visit the place of his nativity, in Clermont county, and will be in Washington about the 6th of October. At Cincinnati the General made the following speech, which is believed to be the very longest he ever uttered: "I thank you for this warm reception. I say here, as elsewhere, I do not receive it as personally intended for myself, but as indicative of the sentiments entertained toward the great cause I represent, by the loyal masses. Again I thank you."

—During the war John Ross, the Cherokee chief, was on both sides. He went to Washington and made Mr. Lincoln believe that he was a friend to the Union; while at Richmond he was believed to be a friend of the Confederacy. Now at last he is found out, deprived of his influence, and every way repudiated.

—Mr. Hackett, the actor, being in Chicago, filling an engagement, sent to Mr. Dana, editor of the *Republicam*, the correspondence which took place in 1863, between him (Mr. H.) and President Lincoln, a part of which got into the papers at the time. It will be remembered that Mr. Hackett sent to Mr. Lincoln his book with a note, to which Mr. Lincoln returned the following familiar reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 17, 1863.

My Dear Sir: Months ago I should have acknowledged the receipt of your book, and accompanying kind note, but I have to keep pace with you in having done so.

For one of my age I have seen very little of the drama. The first presentation of Falstaff I ever saw was yours here last winter or spring. Perhaps the best compliment I can pay it, is to say that I am very anxious to see it again. Some of Shakespeare's plays I have never read, while others I have gone over many times. Lear and Richard III. Henry VIII., Hamlet, and especially Macbeth, I think none equals Macbeth. It is wonderful. Unlike you gentlemen of the profession, I think the soliloquy in Hamlet commencing "To be or not to be," surpasses that commencing "To be or not to be." But pardon this small attempt at criticism. I should like to hear you pronounce the opening speech of Richard the Third.

Will you not soon visit Washington again? If you do, please call and let me make your personal acquaintance.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

JAMES H. HACKETT, Esq.

It was this letter that got into the papers,—and Mr. Hackett, in his note to Mr. Dana, gives the following explanation how that happened: "I caused it to be 'printed for private distribution.' Among them, certain conductors of the press—politically antagonistic—obtaining a sight of that letter, copied and animadverted thereupon. I expressed to Mr. Lincoln my vexation, accompanied with an explanation; and soon thereafter received another letter, whereof you will find a copy—the first I have yet made of it."

In reply to a note from Mr. Hackett after this, Mr. Lincoln wrote the following, which did *not* get into the papers at the time:

[Private.]
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, November 2, 1863.

James H. Hackett:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of October 22 is received, as also was, in due course, that of October 7. I look forward with pleasure to the fulfillment of the promise made in the former to visit Washington the following winter and to "call."

Give yourself no uneasiness on the subject mentioned in that of the 2d.

My note to you I certainly did not expect to see in print; yet I have not been much shocked by the newspaper comments upon it. Those collected above are a fair specimen of what has accrued me through life. I have endured a great deal of ridicule without much malice; and have received a great deal of kindness, not quite free from ridicule. I am used to it.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

—Paris gossip gets off a rich joke on the distinguished Frenchman, M. Emile de Girardin, who recently gave a dinner in Paris to Abd-el-Kader, and during the conversation said "I shall be happy to present you with my Two Sisters," meaning his new play. In translating, the explanation that it was Girardin's play was left out, and the Emir politely replied that "he would be very happy to accept the ladies, although his harem was quite full."

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered another of his characteristic sermons at Plymouth Church on Sunday night, advocating not only negro, but female suffrage, without qualification or condition. The negro question is making much talk, and the impression seems to be that it was designed as a *cue* to the radicals and those who sympathize with their peculiar notions of social and political progress.

—Peter Cooper has written a letter in which he says, that with our present dependence on the use of paper money, he believes, "it will be found impossible to secure the true interest and honor of our country without a protective tariff on every article that can be manufactured out of raw materials found on its own soil, equal perfection in our own as in other parts of the world.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In Pickens county, Georgia, on the 27th ult., two men entered a church during service and shot two persons—killing one and mortally wounding the other. A few days subsequently a party of seven attempted to arrest the criminals, who, reinforced by three others, offered resistance. The fight which ensued resulted in the death of all five of the deperadoes and one or two of the other party.

A Kansas paper announces that two thousand families of German descent, from Berks county, Pa., and from St. Louis, Mo., have, through their agent, Captain Brunswick, selected extensive tracts of land in the valley of the Solomon. It is as fine a country as the wide world can afford; and as the settlers are industrious people, with considerable capital, it will give quite a lift to Western Arkansas.

Judge Cooper, in opening the District Court at Crocket, Texas, in his charge to the jury, congratulated the country on the restoration of peace, and informed the jury that the slaves of the State were now free; that the old penalty of whipping was abolished for this class of people, and that hereafter they should be free men. The Judge fully and frankly acknowledged the proclamation of emancipation.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 20th says: We learn from a reliable source that the bridges are so far completed on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad as to admit of the trains running through to Bristol. This completes the route, and shortens the distance from this city to New York about 300 miles. Close connections will be made, and it is the intention of the companies as soon as the necessary arrangements are perfected, to transport cotton from here to Alexandria or City Point, Va., at a cost of 3c per lb. for sea fees, thereby making a difference in favor of the shipper of more than one-half over present routes.

Major Hastings, of Alabama, appears to have succeeded in organizing a colony to emigrate to Brazil. The Selma *Messenger* says he is to have one hundred families, or five hundred paying members, each paying a quota of money, which they forfeit in case they fail to be ready to embark at the time and place designated by their written agreement. The transportation will cost $20 for adults, and $10 for children between two and twelve years of age, each family being entitled to one ton of freight free of charge, and each unmarried person, not of the families, to two hundred pounds. The *Messenger* adds that fifty persons have signed and paid in their dues.

A special term of the United States District Court commences at Springfield, Illinois, next Monday. The case of Withenbury and Doyle, who claim nine hundred and thirty-five bales of cotton seized by the navy as prize during the Red river expedition, in April, 1864, will come up. The Hon. R. M. Corwine, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, represents the claimants, who are citizens of Ohio; the Hon. J. Weldon, United States Attorney for this District, represents the Government; and Hon. Charles Ames, of Washington, will appear for the navy. The amount involved is about half a million dollars. Several nice questions of international law is involved. The case will probably come up on Wednesday, with Judges Davis and Trent on the bench.

A CORRESPONDENT denies the truth of the remarkable statement of a British consular agent that since railroading began in Germany, twenty or thirty years ago, not a single life has been lost from carelessness or mistmanagement of the employees. He says in August of 1859 there was a collision between two trains, one going from Frankfort-on-the-Main toward Maintz, another coming from Maintz toward Frankfort-on-the Main. On this collision, which took place near a village called Hoechst, there were over one hundred and fifty lives lost and over two hundred in killed and wounded.

Early History of the Rebellion.

Important Unpublished Document---Jeff Davis's Views of Its First Operations---He Doubts Magoffin and Breckinridge ---Troubles in Procuring Arms---Enlisting the Western Indians---Private Report from Gen. Zollicoffer to Isham G. Harris.

NASHVILLE, May, 1861.

His Excellency Isham G. Harris:

SIR: Under your orders I proceeded to Montgomery on the 17th inst., to obtain information respecting the general condition, resources, defenses, &c., of the Southern States. I had free conversations with President Davis, Secretary Walker and other gentlemen, and I beg leave to communicate the material impressions made upon my mind. The Confederate States Government has thirty thousand troops in and on the way to Virginia. Besides these, there are more than twenty thousand Virginia State troops there. They are all under the command of Major General Lee, who holds a commission both from Virginia and the Confederate States. These troops are concentrated in camps at Harper's Ferry, Norfolk and intermediate points. President Davis intended to start immediately for Richmond. He stated that Governor Letcher's expression of a desire for free conference to determine certain points of policy, is the cause for this movement. President Davis deems it not proper now to take the initiative in attack. He is not unwilling, however, for delay, that he may have time for preparation.

All the arms at the disposal of the Confederate States government had been placed in the hands of the troops mustered into its service, except from nine to twelve thousand. Besides the organized forces in Virginia, Charleston, Pensacola, &c., there are various organized and armed regiments in different localities in the interior, the exact extent I could not comprehend. Seven of these regiments from Mississippi, and one from Alabama, were ordered on the 23d to Union City, and besides these four thousand muskets were ordered to Tennessee, to be placed in the hands of Tennessee regiments, to be mustered into the Confederate States service for twelve months. The arms mentioned above are exclusive of any in Texas and Arkansas, of which the authorities at Montgomery are not yet particularly informed. And besides the Confederate arms, some of the States have arms not yet turned over to the Confederate authorities. Georgia is among these States, and some misunderstanding has occurred between the Governor and the Confederate Government, heading to the present refusal of the former to permit the State arms of Georgia to be taken beyond her limits. North Carolina has thirty thousand volunteers, ten thousand of which have been ordered to Virginia. Virginia had loaned four thousand five hundred muskets to Maryland, which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Forty thousand guns were captured by the Federal troops at the St. Louis arsenal.

President Davis said: "We desire and expect to furnish to Tennessee, if necessary, fifty thousand arms in all." But this seems precarious. They have demands for arms from nearly all the Southern States. They are using all possible efforts to add to their supply from abroad. The chances of procuring them seem more or less hazardous. The recent enterprise to procure guns at Havana is a failure. An arrangement to procure them in Belgium, in British bottoms, is with some confidence relied on. Three boats to be other arrangements on foot, the details of which I did not obtain.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, told me he had seen a letter from Washington which induced him to believe that the British government were received to open the Southern ports; that Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward had had a blow up; that Lord Lyons had demanded a raising of the blockade, so far as British vessels were concerned; that Mr. Seward had called Mr. Lyons a month's delay, and that Lord Lyons had replied "No, sir, not three weeks." The defences on the Virginia frontier, says President Davis, demand their first attention. He says, however, the propriety of throwing forces in aid of General Pillow's operations at Union City, General Pillow's proposition to occupy Columbus, Kentucky, he thinks premature. A supporting force at Union City at present would, in its final effect, accomplish as much. He once proposed to Governor Harris that Pillow should occupy Columbus, which the latter refused. He thinks Governor Magoffin, Mr. Breckinridge, and other leaders are merely trifling with the tide of Southern feeling in Kentucky, not leading it. That Governor Jackson, of Missouri, is in advance of his people, and is leading, to the utmost of his power, the people of the South. Thinks that the true Kentuckians, headed by military leaders, such as Butler, Preston, Hardin, and Pillow, will rally, and organize City or other points in Tennessee, and when armed and organized, should advance and occupy the military frontier of Kentucky. Thinks that the appointment of the Northern Governors will attempt to descend the Mississippi will hardly be realized—that it would be scarcely possible to descend the Mississippi—that there will scarcely assail the battery near Memphis, but land and penetrate the country east of the Mississippi, cross the railroad lower high up, and attempt to take Memphis in the rear. But their steamboats cannot pass the batteries, if well supported, and that all the rifles of the population in that part of the State should be made available in supporting the batteries. Thinks they will not attempt to descend on the Arkansas side, because they could not get their steamboats down the river, without first taking the batteries.

In discussing the plan of throwing the military forces of the Confederate States upon the Ohio and Mississippi frontiers or Kentucky, doubts whether Governor Magoffin will give his consent. Learns that the Hon. John J. Critterden is beginning to break ground for the south, and that his son Tom is raising a regiment.

What was left of the machinery at Harper's Ferry, has been removed to Richmond, and they are now manufacturing guns there at the rate of seventy-five muskets per day, says Mr. Hunter. He and President Davis concur in saying that a Mr. Ball, at Harper's Ferry, is the best and most reliable armorer accessible to the Southern States. Mr. Hunter thinks it probable that he is now employed at Lynchburg, and 8858 Francis Dean, at Lynchburg, is a first rate armorer. President Davis says all the machinery which remains from Harper's Ferry might be copied, and other armories established. Thinks Chattanooga a fine location for one—the superior locating and topography of Tennessee, in this; the facilities for railroad transportation, its inaccessibilities to the enemy, &c., &c., giving the location decided advantages. He and General Hemingson and others urge that the Tennessee rifles, such as we hunt deer with, are as efficient guns as any in the world, and that we ought to get all the rifles we can already in the hands of our people, and put all our private gun-shops to work making them without delay. They require only the Minnie ball, an increased charge of powder, and a movable hind-sight, to be regulated for long or short distances, to make them shoot from 600 to 1,200 yards with deadly accuracy. There are more rifle guns in the world, and he says the people should be made to understand and be early impressed with the facts. Gen. Hemingson has himself used with detailed memoranda upon all requisite points, in applying these improvements, which I have filed with the military board.

The Confederate States are raising three regiments of Indians and three regiments of Texans, to co-operate in the West under command of General Hebert, to invade Kansas, Indian Territory and capture certain Western forts. Ross is distrusted, but his people are believed to be right. The other tribes are thought to be right. The Confederate States Government have no cavalry arms or equipments to spare. They have more artillery. The quantity of gunpowder subject to their order is 37,000 pounds of cannon, enough rifle powder for 10,000,000 rifle and musket cartridges, besides 5,000,000 cartridges made up. Besides this, 10,000 pounds of lina reports about 20,000 pounds of cannon and 80,000 pounds of rifle or musket powder. Georgia has 30,000 pounds of cannon and 100,000 pounds of rifle powder; also materials for making 200 tons. Amount in other States unknown. Orders have been sent abroad for the purchase of 2,500,000 pounds of powder. Little doubt is felt as to obtaining supplies of gunpowder long before the present stock in the Southern States is exhausted. I do not remember any other material facts ascertained. Very respectfully,

F. K. ZOLLICOFFEE.

THE seven hundred Massachusetts unmarried women intend to go to Washington Territory notwithstanding some doubts thrown over the matter of the necessity for them, arising from the scarcity of bachelors in that part of the land. The voyage, it is said, is to be made in from sixty to eight days. Mr. Mercer will pay all the bills, and looks to the future for his reimbursement. Some of the ladies have a good deal of passage money, of the whole number three hundred are orphan daughters of dead soldiers. Nearly all are engaged to be married on the week. They go out to find homes in the Territory, and, of course, to be married there.

Mr. Mercer, the Superintendent, is a native of Illinois, educated at an Ohio college, and went to Washington Territory six years ago. Last year he came to the States and took out twelve female teachers. These came to the wants of the people, and are now all well married—a blissful augury of the success of his present enterprise. The *New York Commercial* says: "Jason started on the hunt for the Golden Fleece, of the voyage of Cleopatra's barge, no such expedition as this has ever crossed the seas; and Washington Territory opens wider its arms to the adventurous travelers, who seek a 'local habitation' and a change of name in these untried regions. The Territory, after this arrival will be even more anxious to take its place in the Union than now."

THE NEW YORK EPISCOPALIAN TROUBLE.—The Episcopalian Diocesan Convention assembles at Saint John's Chapel, New York, this week. The proceedings promise to be of extraordinary interest. The Bishop, in his address, it is understood, will review the movements of his recent pastoral against the admission into the pulpit of non-episcopally ordained Ministers, whereupon the proceedings are to have the subject referred to a special committee, who will report whether Rev. Dr. Tyng, Dr. Canfield, Dr. John Cotton Smith and other alleged violators of the canon law be fit subjects for presentment and trial. This proceeding, of course, will create a breeze, and bring out the big guns on both sides; but from present appearances the high church (that is the Bishop's) party will carry the point. The question of a division of the diocese will not be pressed on the Convention at this meeting.

A NEW PLANET.—On the 29th of August a new planet was discovered by Dr. Robert Luther, director of the observatory at Bilk, Germany. It appeared as a star of the tenth magnitude, and was situated in the right ascension, twenty-one hours thirty-four minutes, and south declination fourteen degrees twenty-one minutes. This planet is the eighty-fourth of the group of small bodies revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and is the fourteenth detected by Dr. Luther. During a period of less than twenty years no less than eighty of these small planets, varying from the seventh to the twelfth magnitude, have been detected; and as optical power is increased these minute bodies will probably be found which are invisible in the most powerful telescopes of the present day.

WHAT IS SALERATUS.—Wood is burnt to ashes, ashes are lixivated, ley is the result. Ley is evaporated by boiling, black salts is the residuum. The salt undergoes purification by fire and the potash of commerce is obtained. By another process, the change potash into pearlash. Now put these in sacks and place them over a distillery wash-tub, where the fermentation evolves carbonic acid gas, and the pearlash absorbs it and is rendered solid; the product being heavier, whiter and drier, than the pearlash. It is now saleratus. How much salts of ley and carbonic acid gas a human stomach can bear and remain healthy is a question for a saleratus eater. Some people say saleratus will not harm the stomach. It is a *fact*.

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On Tuesday morning, in the Market,
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A meeting of the Stockholders of the Ross Oil Company will be held at their office, No. 4 Hand street, on Saturday, October 7th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for electing officers for the ensuing year.
All proxies must be filed within ten days of the election. By order of the Board.
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LANCASTER, O., July 31, 1865.

C. B. Richardson, Esq., New York:

SIR—Col. S. M. Bowman, an acquaintance of mine since 1853, and more recently in the service of the United States, has my official reports, orders, and books, embracing copies of all orders made, and letters written by me since the winter of 1861-2, with a view to publish an account of my campaigns, and I thought to be of service to him had such an opportunity to read my sacred thoughts and acts. I believe him to be in possession of all authentic facts that can be of interest to general reader.

I am, &c.,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

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Keeps a full supply of the above articles at his factory,
Corner of Morgan and Canal Sts.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
se26:2w

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRALIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydralic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
1 m19-T,TAS 113 Third street.

PRODUCE.—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
4 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
se28 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

100 EMPTY IRON BARRELS—For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.
se28

WANTED—Boarding for one Gentleman of steady habits, in a private family where there is no boarders. (Catholic family preferable.) Address T. H. ST. JOHNS. se27:2t

WANTED—A first-class Cook—one who understands his business thoroughly. A permanent situation and good wages will be given. Apply at Eastern Exchange Hotel, East Liberty, for three days. se26:3t

WANTED—Immediately—Energetic men who wish to engage in a light and pleasant, legitimate business, which will pay from $25 to $50 every day, by a small investment to commence with or from $100 to $300. EVANS & ELOOD, 67 Fourth street. se27:1t

WANTED—A Gentleman, a legible and rapid writer, having leisure during the day, desires employment where he can make himself useful for a moderate compensation. Address M., Box 677, P. O., Pittsburgh. se27:3t

WANTED—To Purchase an Interest, and become an active partner, in a millinery, cloak or notion establishment, on Federal street, between North and South Commons, or purchase the entire stock, not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars. Address "S. M.," Allegheny City. se27:3t

WANTED—An active and intelligent person as permanent agent, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, for the sale of the best company in the country. Any one desiring the position will please address, with references, KEISER & COLTON, Fourth and Liberty streets, Philadelphia, Pa. se23:1w

WANTED—50 Miners and Laborers at the coal mines of Youghiogheny Furnace, to drift and bench for iron ore. Inquire at Dunbar Station, 10 miles on the Connellsville Railroad, of WILLIAM H. WINDELER, Superintendent. Good wages and steady employment. se21:2w

WANTED—$150 per Month—Local and Traveling Agents wanted to sell the $20 improved New England Family sewing Machine. This machine is the best and most popular of those now in the market, and the sales are immense. Liberal commissions allowed, on which the above, and even larger sums can easily be realized. Send for circulars. Address WM. L. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 195, Harrisburgh, Pa. se6:1m

WANTED.—Attention Agents—Here is your chance. A full and complete History of the War, in one volume, for only $1 50. We are at last enabled to meet the wants of the great mass of the people by offering this new work, which will contain about 800 closely printed octavo pages, (including illustrations,) embellished with numerous and beautiful steel plate engravings, and bound in cloth and bound in American Morocco, gilt back, and sprinkled edges, for $1 50. Intelligent soldiers will find in this a rare chance for pleasant employment. Send for terms to the AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY, 609 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. se27:4t

WANTED—500 Agents, to canvass for Dr. Holland's (Timothy Titcomb's) Life of Lincoln. Agents realize from $200 to $300 per month. Also, for Abbott's "History of the Civil War," and Sartain's new steel-plate engraving, "The Council of War"—Grant and Sherman sitting outside of tent smoking and planning a campaign. Engravings of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas. Terms liberal. For circulars apply personally or by letter to JOHN A. MYERS, Publisher and General Agent, 359 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CUSHING, PARKS & COMPANY three times will receive Sartain's splendid steel engraving of Lincoln. se27:1t

WANTED.—Men Wanted—To receive and fill orders for ten first-class subscription books and engravings, including the Life and Times of Abraham Lincoln, by Dr. J. G. Holland, eminent and accomplished historian. One octavo volume of 750 pages. Price, by mail, $2; $3 50. According to styles of binding. Also, the Original Abraham Lincoln. Now being delivered to subscribers in all parts of the country. Agents wanted in non-canvassing, selling this work during the fall and winter months, in localities where it has not been introduced, for our subscription list will not be materially diminish the sale of, or interfere with the sales of, the immense number of books now in process of manufacture. Address H. H. CURPAN, Publisher, Main street, Worcester, Mass. se27:1w

WANTED—An Agent—In every county in the United States to sell the celebrated Petroleum or Nasby Papers. Address R. W. Carroll & Co., publishers. This work is the most humorous and interesting work of the age, and will be the best subscription book ever published. It will be richly bound in fine English cloth, printed on extra paper, and with fine steel plate engravings. It will be ready and well executed. The people want just such a work. Nasby is known all over the country. Terms liberal. Send for circulars. Address R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio. se27:1w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of JONES, BOYD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of the late firm in the settlement of the business. The affairs of the late firm will be settled at the former office, corner of Ross and First streets.
ISAAC JONES,
JOHN L. BOYD,
W. M'CULLOUGH.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 26, 1865. se27:3t

Having disposed of our entire interest in the Pittsburgh steel Works to Messrs. ANDERSON, COOK & Co., we take pleasure in recommending the new firm to the patronage of our former customers.
JONES, BOYD & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between ANDREW SCHULTZ and I. H. JOHNSON was dissolved on the 26th day of September, 1865, so far as relates to the said A. C. Schultz. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to the said I. H. Johnson, and those owing the same are requested to call and settle the same forthwith. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 6 Smithfield street, where the business will be conducted by the said M. O'Hara and J. H. Johnson, under the name and style of M. O'HARA & ROBINSON.
MICHAEL O'HARA,
A. C. SCHULTZ,
J. H. ROBINSON.
se27:6w

GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS—What the people want. Complete History of the War, in one large volume, splendidly illustrated, with over 125 fine portraits of Generals and Battle scenes. The most candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history published. It contains leading mat

The Daily Commercial

GRAND UNION RALLY.

Mass Meeting in Indiana, Penna.

The Contest for State Senatorship.

Speeches by Gov. Curtin, Hon. John Covode, Senator Bigham, Judge Shannon, Tilton J. Coffey, Esq., and others, &c.

About three o'clock on Monday afternoon we shook the dust of the old "Smoky City" from our feet, and took the cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad for the borough of Indiana, Pennsylvania, where, according to announcement, a great Union meeting was to be held on Tuesday. At the new depot on Liberty street we met our old friend, Dan. H. Bolton, conductor of the Johnstown accommodation train, who, with his usual politeness, "accommodated" us with all the immunities and privileges of a wayfaring man. This, however, is a well-known characteristic of Dan., and requires but a mere mention. At three o'clock and ten minutes the train started and, with lightning speed, whirled us to the intersection of the Blairsville and Indiana Branch Road, where we arrived safely at about a quarter after six o'clock. Here we were delayed until eight o'clock, awaiting the starting of the train for the town of Indiana. Upon strolling further we recognized, in the person of the conductor, Mr. John Marshall, who is noted for his urbanity and politeness to the traveling public, and who kindly volunteered his services to escort us to some place of rest in the good old town of Indiana. Our steps led us to the "Indiana House, presided over by Mr. David Kelson, where we partook, together with a number of other passengers who came on the same train with us, of a hearty supper, after which we retired to bed.

THE TOWN OF INDIANA.

At break of day we were aroused from our slumbers by the din of a gong sounding through the halls of the hotel, and with a sharpened appetite we proceeded to dispose of the well-served breakfast set before us.

After breakfast we took a stroll up Main street to the office of the *Indiana Messenger*, where we met Messrs. S. A. & J. E. Smith, editors and proprietors, the former volunteering his services to show us around and to whom we are under obligations for friendly favors. Leaving the *Messenger* office we visited the drug-store of Mr. William L. Hildebrand, on Main street, who keeps a first-class assortment of drugs, and does an extensive business in that line.

In company with Messrs. Smith and Hildebrand we wended our way up Main street to the depot of the Indiana Branch road, which is a substantial brick building, one story in height, but is scarcely large enough to accommodate the trade, which is rapidly increasing. In this connection we may state that *the borough of Indiana* contained in 1860, about two thousand inhabitants, but the population has been steadily increasing, until at the present time it numbers between twenty-five hundred and three thousand. The people are thrifty, and industrious, inured to toil, and exhibiting the very picture of health and contentment. In the borough is an extensive Board Paper Mill, steam tannery, two foundries, three harness and saddle manufactories, four printing offices, three Republican, *The Messenger*, *The Register*, edited by George Row, Esq., *The True American*, edited by J. W. Hill, Esq., and the organ of the Democratic party, *The Indiana Democrat*, edited by James M. Sanson. There are several dry goods, grocery, and drug stores, but owing to our short stay in the borough, we were unable to learn the names of the proprietors. The public buildings, located in the diamond, consisting of the Court House, Presbyterian's and Methodist's church, Bank, Jail, etc., are very ordinary structures, and present a rather unprepossessing outside view to the visitor. The residents of the borough are not liberal, however, in the reform in this respect, but owing to the bounty and direct taxes which have been imposed on the people of the county, but especially upon those of several districts who seem loth to expend money, it will probably be a long time before the needed improvements are made.

MAJOR HARRY WHITE.

At the drug store of Mr. Hildebrand we met Major (now General) Harry White, whom our readers are well aware was elected in 1862 State Senator from a district composed of Indiana, Cambria and Jefferson counties. He served one year in the Senate, when he entered the army, and was captured at Winchester, Virginia, while acting as Major of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the campaign under Gen. Milroy, taken to Richmond, and confined in Libby prison, for some months, afterwards was transferred to the rebel prison at Salisbury, then again to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was released. Our readers are all familiar with the details of the exciting contest for the speakership of the State Senate in 1863, occasioned by the absence of Major White, and we need not, therefore, repeat them. Upon his release from the rebel prison he was nominated Brigadier General by brevet. On his return home at the conclusion of the war, his fellow citizens, appreciating his services in the field, and conscious of his ability to serve them in the Halls of Legislation, again, in July last, renominated General White as a candidate of State Senator, in the language of the army correspondents, all remained "quiet on the Potomac" for some time in the political field, the Democracy in the meantime having nominated Kennedy L. Blood, of Brookville, Jefferson county, as the opponent of General White for the senatorship. For some time affairs remained in *statu quo*, but on the 20th inst., a Presbyterian minister by the name of R. N. Hamilton, who used to fling a little better fitted for a legislator than a teacher of the doctrines of Christianity, published the following card in the columns of the *Messenger*, declaring his intention to run as an independent candidate, in opposition to Gen. White and Mr. Blood, the regular nominees for the two great political parties:

INDIANA, Sept. 19, 1865.

FRIEND KURTZ:—You will please announce that I will be an independent candidate for the office of State Senator. I am induced to do so from the following reasons:

First—I believe the late lamentable effusion of blood, in which so many of our brave patriots have been sacrificed, has been brought about by the last of our public men securing their political positions through fraud and the basest corruption, and when thus obtained, used that power to sell and destroy the liberties of the country.

Second—I believe that the present nominees of the Republican and Democratic parties have secured their nominations through fraud, and with the use of money, and if elected would use the position for selfish purposes.

Third—The U. P. Church, at its late meeting of Pittsburgh, at Indiana, did resolve, in spirit, that as a Christian body, they would use their influence to place men of moral worth in all offices of trust and honor; and having participated in said discussion, I feel compelled to carry into effect, in the present contest, the wholesome doctrine.

Fourth—I am an unswerving subscriber to the doctrines of the Republican party. I have labored for the well-being of our government in the hour of its trial, and not only this, but am one amongst the many who have given to our common country two sons, one of whom fell in the service. If elected, I will stand for equal rights—for the enfranchisement of the African, and will labor to make him what God designed he should be.

Very respectfully,

H. R. HAMILTON.

From the above it will be seen the platform on which Mr. Hanegh places himself in a measure, which was the object set on foot by the Democracy to defeat General White, but there is no fears but that the loyal Union loving citizens of the district will give a hearty support to the gallant General, who not only encountered the dangers of the battle-field, but is ever so ready to share the hardships and indignities imposed upon Union prisoners by the rebel authorities. The feeling of the people against Mr. Hanegh is deep and bitter, and he will, it is thought, not receive the support of a corporal's guard.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPEAKERS.

Shortly before the arrival of the Blairsville train the town was enlivened by the music of an excellent brass band, which traversed the different streets of the borough in an omnibus drawn by four horses. Upon the arrival of the train, a few minutes after 1 o'clock, the band, accompanied by a large concourse of citizens, repaired to the depot, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency Governor Curtin, Hon. John Covode, Tilton J. Coffey, Esq., Senator Bigham, Judge Shannon, and other distinguished gentlemen. The party proceeded down Main street to the Court House, where a stand had been erected, and all the appliances arranged, except accommodations for reporters, your humble servant having to use his hat instead of a stand or table.

THE MEETING.

By the time of the arrival of the band at the Court House, or Diamond, a large crowd had collected, when the meeting was called to order by the Chairman of County Committee, I. M. Watt, who nominated Capt. John Shaffer as Chairman of the meeting. Said, etc., addressed the audience in substances as follows:

SPEECH OF CAPTAIN JOHN P. SHAFFER.

I thank you for this honor. I esteem it a privilege and a distinction to be called upon to preside over the deliberations of a convention of the Union Republican party of Indiana county—a county distinguished for her loyalty and patriotism, and which has been so largely and so gloriously represented on the battlefields of this war. I feel that the first duty of the occasion is to congratulate you upon the last victory of the Union which has been won. Although this political campaign is comparatively unimportant, in view merely of the offices to be filled, there is yet one circumstance about it which makes it an extraordinary. It is the third election you have been permitted to hold in Pennsylvania since the close of the war. You now for the first time since peace. Further reference was here made by the speaker to the victories of our armies, and the happy results achieved by them. He said the rebellion has been conquered and crushed and disgraced, and you meet to-day to consult about your own affairs, not as you did a few months ago, underpin what nation the fate as a nation, not knowing what disasters might yet be in store for you, but under the protection of a government better and stronger than ever.

The war was no sooner over—the last reverberation of the cannon had scarcely died away in the air—before the grand army of the Republic returned from the scene so quietly, so modestly, that you would not have known that it was going on if you had not read the announcements in a free press. The liberties of the people are still preserved—civil law still rules the land. This vast military power has been dissolved and melted away with scarcely a circumstance to mark the change—unless, perhaps, you read it in the face of the mother as she hastened along to welcome the regiment, or in the tear that trickled down the furrowed cheek of the soldier's wife. Do you wish to know what has been done with it in the garb of the citizen, scattered through every village and hamlet in the land it saved, identified and mingling with the interests of the people, devoted to the arts of peace and the pursuits of industry. But in the midst of this general gratulation and joy over the happy termination of the struggle, let us not forget the dangers through which we have passed. Let us not forget who and what it was that forced this terrible war upon us. Let us keep in mind what party it was that rallied around the Government in the days of its adversity, and which never forsook it, and let us keep in mind who the men were and what party it was that interfered only to embarrass or tie up the hands of the administration while it was engaged in this great contest.

There are men here to-day who have shared in the perils and glories of many a well-fought field. There are men here to-day whose sons and brothers and fathers are reposing in their graves upon the battle-fields of some Southern State. I may have many sad and precious recollections centering down there in the once rebellious South. If I have any fellow-soldiers with me once again the place where you met the enemies of your country in the shock of battle; or if you, my fellow-citizens, wish to go down upon the battle-fields where your sons fell—where the hopes of your house is buried—you will not now have to go under the protection of a foreign flag. I am not here to-day for the sparing denunciation of Democrats, as individuals. I know that there were and are very many of them who fought gallantly in the field as soldiers, and who, as citizens, gave their sympathies and means freely to the government and its cause. But we do say that, as a political organization, they failed ingloriously and disgracefully to meet the demands of this great occasion. The privileges and safety of to-day are mainly due to the efforts of the great Union Republican party of the country, which, I'll frankly admit, at all, was on the side of the Union, and arose from its true, unfaltering devotion to the success of the war. It never wavered in the support of the government. When here before, I spoke in regard to the best interests of the party and the country, and we have some distinguished members of that party to whom some allusion was made by the gentleman who spoke before me. Allow me again to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and I will no longer detain the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. Blair, at the conclusion of his remarks, introduced the

HON. JOHN COVODE,

who stated that he would ask to his fellow citizens of Indiana white Governor Curtin was eating his dinner. He proceeded to show up the issues now presented to the two great political parties in the late rebellion. The Democrats profess to have sustained the Government in the prosecution of the war, but the Union troops wrestling for their very lives and rebels, what was the course of the Democrats? They refused, for a decision on the constitutionality of the draft, and the Supreme Court decided it in accordance with the Democratic party. Such in the neighboring county, Cleveland, which was elected on the ends and aims of the rebellion. Among those engaged in the measure was an ex-Governor of the State, Wm. Bigler. The speaker then gave a history of the acts of the Democratic members of Congress, who, while he was a member of the same body, endeavored to bring about a compromise, and break up the Union. He then proceeded to show the feeling of the rebels in New Orleans during his visit there, and that they had stated that they would never pay one cent of the Government debt. The rebels, he said, only want representation in Congress to defeat any law to give the soldiers pensions. They expect aid from the Democrats in the North. He had examined into the matter, and found it to be true. The Democrats, this could not be done. There were differences in our own party, on the question of reconstruction and negro suffrage. This was a matter which the Republicans were able to settle themselves. The negro was called upon to help quell the rebellion, and the late President Lincoln had said that the draft was necessary to the salvation of the Union. Here the speaker referred to his interest in the South, giving a history of the cruelties practiced upon the negroes. He then referred the audience to the platform in the premises of the Democratic party, and told them their object was only to regain the power in the State and National Legislatures. Judge Shannon, who followed, in a few words said he was frequently interrupted with shouts of applause and cries of "go on," "go on," and like expressions, he felt sure, by your friends, of Mr. Covode, whose reputation is regional, which greatly amplifies the applause in question.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, with an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade (that is to say red from a pale brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Just 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa. aug28 Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of **Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,** Mason county and other grades, Cutting Lugs, fine bright cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.

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STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED!!

BIOKRENE

OR

LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or impaired functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god inasmuch as it will reanother them youthful feeling and strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their prime joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or dissipation. No matter what is the cause of the impotency or any human organ, this agency preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Derangement, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Inbecility, Mental Indolence, Lassitude, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled panacea.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE

The feeble, the languid, the dispiriting, the old should give this wonderful discovery a trial. It will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

Mr. Coffey is a grand scholar, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

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OIL BARREL COOPERS,

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50 Bags Prime and Common Coffee;
10 Mats Java Coffee;
100 Boxes assorted Pepper, various brands;
10 Puncheons P. I. Molasses;
100 Bbls Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars;
25 Bbls Porto Rico Molasses

With a general stock of fine Groceries, on hand and for sale low by

MILLER & RICKETSON,

se28 221 and 223 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.

15 bbls. prime Cuba Sugar,
40 bbls. assorted Sugar and Syrup, together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by

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my22 141 and 143 Water street.

20 DRUMS VIRGINIA TWIST,

Will be sold very low, for cash.

Inquire of

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Corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

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A DESIRABLE FRUIT AND STOCK FARM FOR SALE—Containing 120 acres, 3½ miles Northwest of Salem, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. About

100 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION.

An abundant supply of never-failing water, good timber and sugar camp. The buildings are ample and good. A superior collection of

CHOICE YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

Nearly 500 Pear, dwarf and standard—and nearly 500 grapes, of the most approved varieties. A large knoll planted with choice fruit and ornamental trees. The location is very pleasant and healthy, and the place will be sold at a bargain. Address

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se27-2t Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

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A BRICK DWELLING,

No. 200 Wylie street. Two dwellings on Webster st., near the head of Seventh st.

W. H. M. PUSEY,

N. H. PUSEY,

Executors of the estate of Nathan Pusey, deceased.

For terms inquire of WILLIS BOOTH, 153 Liberty street. se21-1f

FOR SALE—

The one (divided or undivided) half of a lease of 300 acres on Whiskey, with engine, &c., on the premises, and put in order for operating. Possession given 1st of October. Inquire of

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That will pay from $8,000 to $12,000 per annum. For further particulars, address K., at this office.

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WEST VIRGINIA OIL LANDS

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One hundred acres, situated in Wood county, near White Oak Fork, on Walker's Creek, three-quarters of a mile from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and one and a half miles from Petroleum Oil Wells; 30 acres cleared, balance well timbered. On the property is a log house, also a variety of fruit trees.

The above property is in the center of the best oil producing lands in West Virginia, and will be sold cheap. Inquire of ROBERT WRAY, Jr.,

Oil and Stock Broker, No. 4 Hand street.

se22-2w [Wheeling Intelligencer copy.]

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Three New Coal Flats,

80 FEET LONG, 14 FEET WIDE, 5½ IN. DEEP. Finished in a workmanlike manner. Inquire of

S. B. SMITH.

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OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale, any of the tracts. Full information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,

au14-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, being one square 66 feet deep by 242 feet wide, same being 38 feet front on Virgin alley, running back 175 towards Sixth street, on which there are erected four two-story frame tenements, all in good and tenable condition. For further particulars enquire of

A. C. MYLIN,

jy24-tf 42 Fifth street.

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by 42 inches. Also, 6 by 18 inches ENGINE & CO., Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my21

LAND FOR SALE.....330 ACRES,

partly adjoining the village of Damascus, and all of near Damascus station, on the B. & O. R. R. Mahoning river, Ohio, and 76 miles west of Pittsburgh. Soil extremely deep, sandy loam. A large portion in cultivation, and well fenced. Balance heavily and pretty well timbered. For sale in large or small tracts to suit purchasers. Apply to EDWARD WILLIAMS or JOHN BUTLER, Damascville, Mahoning County, Ohio. au26-1m[pd]

OIL LAND—A RARE CHANCE

FOR INVESTMENT.—The undersigned having some three thousand acres of valuable

OIL AND FARMING LAND,

Offers it for sale at great inducements. Oil developments are now in progress. Situated on Blue Creek, Kanawha county, West Virginia.

W. H. BRILL,

se13 77 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE.

A splendid site for manufacturing purposes, suitable for a planing mill, steam engine, or any business requiring easy access to railroads and water communication, situated on the Monongahela River and extending back to Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, with a river front of 280 feet, immediately adjoining the Pennsylvania forge of Everson, Preston & Co., and will be sold cheap. For further information apply at or address Inquire of THOS. MOORE, 146 Water st. se19-1m

500 ACRES OF COAL

FOR SALE.

ON THE

THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,

With about One Hundred Acres of surface.

JAMES O'HARA,

jun5-tf 27 Irwin Street.

THE ANDERSON HOUSE FOR SALE,

Situated on the corner of Wood and Diamond alley. The lot has a front on Washington street of 64 feet, and extends back 150 feet to an alley, on which is erected the large building known as the Anderson House, which is now doing a large and profitable business. Also, a large stable, and all the necessary out-buildings. This is the most central hotel in the town, offers superior inducements to a good manager, and will be sold on favorable terms. Purchase price $85,000. Payments easy. Apply to

R. LAIN & CO.,

se21 102 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE FOR SALE.

A well known Negley Run Improved Farm, of about 100 acres, under a high state of cultivation, which has been divided into lots containing from 5 to 12 acres each, with a view of selling in small parcels, to suit purchasers. The improvements are a new frame dwelling, barn, and stone spring house, with an excellent spring of water, and orchard in Allegheny county. There is also a choice variety of fruit, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, &c., &c. A portion of the property is underlaid with coal, and is well watered with springs and running streams. Apply at the office of the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

A. S. BATES,

au23 Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

There will be sold, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1865, at public auction, at the office of the undersigned, No. 64 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessment of one dollar per share, due January 3, 1865, with interest and charges thereon: 3,984 shares in the Medora Mining Company, said stock having been forfeited for non-payment of the assessment above referred to, according to the by-laws of said Company. The attention of Eastern stockholders may redeem their stock, as above provided, by payment to E. K. Womrath, Esq., Treasurer, at the office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, at any time prior to the close of business on FRIDAY, the 13th of October next, or to the Treasurer before the sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

ALEX. M. OPPEL,

Secretary and Treasurer Madora Mining Company.

Pittsburgh, September 6, 1865. se6-to15

PRIVATE SALE

Of a very desirable grain and stock farm situated in Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, Ohio, containing 165 acres, 110 of which are cleared, with a large two-story frame House, Barn, and other buildings. Also a Steam Thresher. The improvements are a good two-story frame dwelling house, with ten rooms, in a pretty retired locality. Water in abundance, with a spring of running water at the door; large bank barn, carriage house, sheep stables, and all the necessary outbuildings; an orchard of bearing fruit in addition. This farm is well worthy the attention of any one in quest of a choice farm. The farm lies on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and within one mile of Orrville Station, a point at which there is a daily mail. Churches, stores and mills all within fifteen minutes drive of the farm. Will be sold on accommodating terms. Address the undersigned.

A. K. MYLIN,

se16-1m Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell the FARM near Burgettstown, containing about 166 acres, say 100 acres cleared, with a large DWELLING HOUSE and FRAME BARN, and a good state of cultivation. The balance is underlaid and heavily timbered. About three-quarters of the Farm is underlaid with an excellent strata of COAL, of from 5 to 6 feet in thickness, which has been opened in several places, and can be had on the farm at any amount of Limestone, and is well watered with never-failing springs. It lies near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, 30 or 40 miles from the latter place by the bad of the road, say about 27 miles from Pittsburgh, and about 13 from Steubenville. Any gentleman wishing to avail himself of the above, etc., Pittsburgh, to the tenant on the farm, or the subscriber, at Florence. S. LIVINGSTON.

aug1-tf

GREAT AUCTION SALE AT

BRADDOCK'S FIELD—FOUR ACRE HOMESTEAD, GROVE OF SIX ACRES, AND THIRTY-TWO BUILDING LOTS.—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, October 2, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold the above. The convenience, beauty, and desirableness of this property will be appreciated by purchasers when sufficiently known. These lots are above the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the most desirable part of Braddock's, and only 200 yards distant, and on Center and Cooper streets, surrounded by wide avenues. The adjoining homestead, of 4 acres, has a new, substantial and elegant two-story brick mansion, well finished, with 8 rooms, out-buildings, &c., the grounds under excellent cultivation, in choice varieties of fruits, grapes, &c., with good supply of water. The six-acre grove is excellent land, beautifully adapted for ornamental grounds, fitting it for one of the loveliest homes in the country, for a family. Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in four equal payments, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises. $10 to be paid on each lot when sold. Purchasers will leave Pittsburgh depot at 2 o'clock for the convenience of ladies and gentlemen to and from the ground. Plans at Auction Room, 106 Smithfield street.

se26-td A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS

FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN and HON. Jos. Dickson, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the manufactories, and the healthiness of the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the surrounding country, renders the property very much desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, with street having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk or twenty-five or thirty minutes in a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it extremely pleasing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. For plan of lots and prices call on or address

W. C. AUCHINBAUGH,

se26-1m Attorney, No. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT—

A NEW BRICK HOUSE,

OF FIVE ROOMS,

In the Seventh Ward. Inquire at 103 Fourth street, or 251 Centre avenue. se21-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865, At 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at the Monongahela Wharf, near the foot of Ferry Street, the wreck of the

STEAMBOAT RIVER QUEEN.

Address

JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff.

se27-2t

FOR SALE.—

An Eligible Pew

IN THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Inquire at No. 103 Fourth street. se23-3t

ATTORNEYS.

NOTICE.

ALEX. B. RIGGS,

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collection Agent.

References—Jas. Veech, Esq.; Hon. H. W. Williams, Hon. J. E. Sterrett; Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co.; C. H. Riggs, Cashier 2d Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh. se18-3m

SAMUEL HARPER,

(Late of the 139th Regiment,)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of C. B. M. Smith,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-tf

THOS. M. PAYNE, NOAH W. SHAFER,

PAYNE & SHAFER,

ATTORNIES AT LAW,

NO. 81 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Also, Pensions, Bounty Back Pay and Prize Money collected without unnecessary delay. se21-1y

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. R. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; and money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.

se26-1f

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

my18

G. M. M'MASTER, J. M. GAZZAM, J. R. BUTTERFIELD

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

For the collection of Claims against the Government.

Office, 98 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Pension Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses, Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the claim is collected. Letters of inquiry answered immediately. Officer's Accounts adjusted. my9

H. C. MACKRELL, S. A. JOHNSON.

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for women and children collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office, No. 89 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses. jy26

BUTTERFIELD, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

FRANKLIN, PA.

(M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Legal business promptly attended to in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.

REFERENCES—Lockhart & Frew, Robt. Woods, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Garrick Mallery, Philadelphia; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Erie. my8

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

et No. 114 Fourth street.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving large supplies of

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford minimal facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WALL PAPERS—

New patterns, at reduced prices, for bed-rooms, dining rooms, &c., at No. 107 Market street.

au28 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

HALL PAPERS—

In panel decorations—new and handsome—at No. 107 Market street.

au28 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

TANNERIES.

G. W. KIEFER, C. L. STRAUB, WM. HUMMEL.

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.

KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Leather.

Tannery at Hillside Station, on Pennsylvania R. R.

Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa

☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES and CALF SKINS. ja28-1y

EAGLE TANNERY.

CHARLES KIEFER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LEATHER, such as oak-tanned harness, bridle, skirting and slaughter sole leather, calf skins, kip skins, &c. The highest price paid for all kinds of leather in exchange. Orders left at my office, 58 Wood street, or at my tannery, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention. Tannery on Chartiers run, near Robinson, Allegheny City, Pa. my31-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At 63 Market Street.

SOUTH & ROSS.

au22

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,

132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

250,000 WATCHES,

CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c.,

WORTH OVER $1,000,000.

All to be sold for One Dollar, each, without regard to value, but to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

This is one of the largest firms in the City of New York, and are doing an extensive business and have on hand the largest stock ever offered in this city. Ocean Time, Post Watch, Medium Size, 21 Inch. "The Union" Watch is large, and buyers may rely on articles purchased from them just as represented. Their long experience in business enables them to offer better inducements than any house in the city.—Loyal American, Anderson, Ind., Oct. 20, 1864. "The Union" Watch is admired by competent judges, and those who have used it like it the best in use. They are all they are advertised to be.—Independent, Warren, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1864. They are largedealers, and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of fine materials.—Telegraph, Sangerties, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864. Dealt with them, and find they are represented to be.—Times, Waterville, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1864. "The Union" is large, and buyers may rely on articles purchased from them just as represented. Their long experience in business enables them to offer better inducements than any house in the city.—Loyal American, Anderson, Ind., Oct. 20, 1864. "The Union" Watch is admired by competent judges, and those who have used it like it the best in use. They are all they are advertised to be.—Independent, Warren, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1864. They are largedealers, and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of fine materials.—Telegraph, Sangerties, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864. Dealt with them, and find they are represented to be.—Times, Waterville, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1864. "Worthy of confidence."—Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864. "Reliable and fair dealing men."—Cumberland Valley Farmer, Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 20, 1864.

Splendid List of Prizes, All to be Sold for $1 each.

250 solid Silver Dining Sets, $75 to $300; 500 Silver Salvers and Urns, $50 to 250; 500 Solid Silver Tea Sets complete, $40 to 200; 1,000 Silver Pitchers, $12 to 50; 2,500 Silver Castors, $8 to 20; 2,500 Mahogany Musical Box, 24 airs, 90 to 200; 250 Gold Hunting Watches, 75 to 250; 250 Ladies' Enamelled Watches, 75 to 250; 1,000 G

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.—Taken daily by Geo. E Shaw, Practical Optician, 58 Fifth street:

WEDNESDAY, September 27.	Sun.	Shade.
9 A. M.	72	62
12 M.	76	68
3 P. M.	80	70
6 P. M.		68
Barometer at 6 P. M.		29 6-10

MAGIC.—Prof. J. M. McAllister will visit this city early next month, and give some of his inimitable magical performances.

DROWNED.—On Monday night the steamer Gallatin while ascending the Monongahela near Webster, ran over a raft of logs and drowned a son of Squire Mc-Kinney, of Brownsville. Another son saved himself by clinging to the broken raft.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Monument Association will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, this (Thursday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The Committees on Finance, Design, Location and co-operation are requested to attend. By order of the Chairman, A. L. Pearson, Secretary pro tem.

CLOTHING STORE ROBBED.—On Tuesday night J. D. Ramaley's clothing store, on Liberty street, opposite the new Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, was entered by burglars, and robbed of about four hundred dollars' worth of made up clothing. The thieves effected an entrance by cutting a hole through the wall in the rear of the building. No clue to the thieves or the stolen goods has yet been discovered.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO RICHMOND, PETERSBURGH AND THE FORTIFICATIONS.—The Rev. Dr. Douglas will deliver a lecture on the above subject in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Liberty street and Plum alley, this evening at 7½ o'clock. The Dr. having visited the scenes of which he is to speak, will, of course, interest all who avail themselves of listening to his discourse. With his accustomed eloquence and earnestness, his narrative will be impressive and instructive. We hope he will have a good audience.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a lad named Henry Langcamp, aged ten years, while playing during the dinner hour of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, near Mulligan's planing mill, in South Pittsburgh, accidentally slipped and fell to the ground, breaking his neck, causing instant death. He was removed to the residence of his father, on Carson street, where an inquest was held on the body. After the examination of several persons who had witnessed the occurrence, the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Michael Boyle, a resident of Tunnel street, died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy. The deceased was engaged at Brown & Co.'s rolling mill as "helper." He appeared in his usual health in the morning, and worked until about nine o'clock, when he went to the vault attached to the works and sat down near the fence. About ten minutes afterwards one of his fellow-workmen approached him, and, supposing he was asleep, shook him, when it was discovered that he was dead. Dr. George L. McCook was immediately sent for, who pronounced the disease apoplexy. Deceased was a returned soldier, and arrived in this city only three weeks ago. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "death from natural causes."

General Sherman.

Every new book has its special claims for purchasers and readers. A book well written or compiled in reference to the campaigns of General Sherman has special claims. General Sherman, we know, has done much. We know this by the results he effected. With the details of how these results were brought about we know but little. A new book entitled "Sherman and his Campaigns" is nearly ready, in which General Sherman's opinions and policy on all questions of public concern are plainly made known by communications from himself, and otherwise; and elaborating biographical sketches of all the prominent commanders are properly made known. Information in regard to this great army, its leaders, encampments, marches, fightings and victories, is contained in this volume, which will be read with interest by all, although hitherto not understood are here made plain, and all the leading campaigns and movements are placed in their proper light and position. Many things of great importance in connection with the conduct of the war are set forth in this volume, and no one book will be possessed of more interest than will this, if all that is promised for it be redeemed. The agent for Pittsburgh is Mr. Ellis, agent, No. 67 Fourth street.

UNWARRANTED ASSAULT.

Brutal Conduct of a Tavern-keeper—A Man Cruelly Beaten and Thrown Upon the Street—Arrest of the Parties, and Their Release on Bail.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, Thomas Gillespie, the proprietor of the Valley Hotel, on Penn street, near Lawrenceville, committed a brutal assault upon a young man named John Sullivan. It appears that Sullivan, who was intoxicated, entered the hotel and asked for a glass of stock ale. A glass of new ale was placed on the counter for him, which he declined to receive. A difficulty then occurred between Sullivan and Gillespie, during which Gillespie's wife approached Sullivan and struck him with a window sash roller. Gillespie then caught Sullivan by the hair and ordered Sullivan to leave the house, which he did. He afterwards returned, and called for a drink, when Gillespie struck him a blow on the head with a heavy cob, felling him to the floor. Several persons who happened to be in the bar room, interfered, and deterred Gillespie from inflicting the assault. Sullivan, after lying a few minutes on the floor, managed to get upon his feet, and walked into the bar, when Gillespie struck him another blow upon the head with the club, which rendered him senseless. He then dragged the unfortunate man through the basement, where he lay, until several humane gentlemen endeavored to pass around him, when they carried him into an adjoining blacksmith shop, Alderman Strain, of the Tenth ward, was notified of the occurrence, when he proceeded to the scene of the difficulty. Here he pays one, two or three cents for each article, just as he needs it. In St. Louis he must be forced to pay 25 cents for an article, no matter how small the quantity. With the mechanic this is a very important item. He very naturally argues that, if he saves but ten or fifteen cents each day in this way, that in a year he has saved the price of a hundred dollars of clothes, or the price of some article he needs at home. The economy of the system has its ramifications also. The retail grocers and dry goods men sell goods at a very small profit per price; their expenses are light, and they reciprocate the blessings of small expenses by charging small profits. The skeptic says, however, labor is not united. What of that? The man who earns three dollars per day in Pittsburgh, and lives frugally, has more money saved at the end of the year, and has had a better experience and a happier life, during that year, than the one who earns four or five dollars per day in St. Louis, and has spent his all, nearly, in trying to make both ends meet; it is, therefore, in the end more profitable.

So far as I can discover, the only real thing which renders it nearly impossible to place St. Louis upon an equality with Pittsburgh in a race for the future—our natural advantages excepting the quality of coal found near by) are infinitely superior. Our taxes, however, are double those of St. Louis. The landlord with us cannot pay two hundred dollars per annum taxes and rent his house for $500 for the same time. Here they can pay $300 and live. Now, this is a great drawback without doubt, and demands economy in the administration of our government, and a serious effort made to reduce taxation. The excessive taxation now imposed is one of the effects of the war. It may be relieved in a measure by an extension of our trade and commerce, the encouragement of manufactures, and the building of railroads to bring the produce of the far West and of the South to our streets. Let this be done, and values will so increase that the percentage of taxes will decrease in proportion. We can see our city grow up in spite of our blunders. Near while let our ingenuity be employed to evade the effect of these difficulties and bring the cheapest labor to our city at such a rate that the manufacturer may flourish and the mechanic be contented. We can never have skilled labor without it, or sell St. Louis made goods cheaper than our merchants can import them from Pittsburgh.

For a short time visitor, the correspondent in the foregoing discourse appears to have been a wholesale observer.

PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE.

THROUGH THE TUNNEL AND OVER THE MONONGAHELA.

The New Bridge Stands the Test.

Greetings of South Pittsburghers.

Rejoicing Multitudes on Both Sides the River.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TRAIN FROM STEUBENVILLE.

The testing of the new railroad bridge over the Monongahela to South Pittsburgh, last evening, resulted in the happiest manner, and with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned.

Shortly after five o'clock, a locomotive and two passenger cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company drove up to the new depot, and received a large number of special passengers who had been invited to witness the ceremony of testing the new tunnel, and the strength of the new bridge over the Monongahela. Among the gentlemen who constituted the party we observed the Hon. James Lowry, Jr., Mayor of the city; Enoch Lewis, Esq., General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Robert Pitcairn, Esq., Superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Road; John S. Love, Esq., Resident Engineer of the Western division; James Creighton, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of the Western Division; O. W. Domer, Esq., who has charge of the construction of the road to South Pittsburgh; Thomas Butler, Esq., contractor and engineer of the tunnel; J. W. Kennedy, Esq., H. M. Butler, Esq., trainmaster, who was conductor of the train; Wm. Baldwin, Esq., contractor for the track; Walter Katte, Esq., John Smith, Esq., the engineer in charge of the locomotive; the Editors of the COMMERCIAL; several ticket agents, and other officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., President of the Company, was in the city, but owing to indisposition, was not able to unite in the testing trip.

Long before the time announced in yesterday's COMMERCIAL for the starting of the train, crowds of persons began to gather near the Liberty street depot and on the Washington street bridge. In addition, the workmen were busily engaged in giving the finishing stroke to the track, and preparing it for the crossing over of the special train.

Everything being completed, the shrill whistle of the locomotive gave warning, and the passengers stepped into the cars, and in a trice the bell began ringing and the train to proceed on its journey toward South Pittsburgh. The cars crept lightly and noiselessly as if they were being drawn by something that was cautious in its movements, because it happened to be on important business. Thus feeling its way, the shrieking locomotive entered the tunnel for the first time, and made the tour from the north end to the south end smoothly and safely, only having let the telegraph wires which cross the track at this end of the bridge being too low, and as a result became entangled, and the train had to stop. The wire having been disengaged, the train again started.

As the train emerged from the tunnel, the crowds who lined the wharf below, and the sides of the track behind, and on the bridge, gave hearty cheers as the progress of the train until it reached South Pittsburgh. As the train rounded the curve at the South Pittsburgh end of the bridge, the people filled every window and porch, and crowds stood down on the street cheering lustily the passage of the first train of cars over the new railroad bridge. The ladies waved their white handkerchiefs in gracious acknowledgment of the enthusiastic demonstrations, and in a few minutes the train stopped at the depot in South Pittsburgh and turned out to give an ovation in honor of the event. At all events, they received the train in the happiest manner.

The train passed on down the track as far as the new freight and passenger depot, and after resting a short time, and receiving the passengers taken on board view of the track at that point, began its return trip to the city. Again the bridge was successfully crossed, and again the tunnel was penetrated, only to confirm the first perfect success with the strength of the works.

Mr. Lowry, who had only once before passed over a railroad bridge on a testing excursion, expressed himself much gratified with what he had observed, and with the fact that another link had been securely fully added to the chain which binds Pittsburgh to the West, and contributes to its usefulness and its greatness.

In order to give some idea of the test to which the track and the bridge was subjected it is important to state that the locomotive used on this occasion was No. 56, weighing thirty-five tons, one of the heaviest on the Pennsylvania road. Walter Katte, Esq., in making the bridge, made some observations, and noticed that the deflection of the iron span was scarcely perceptible. It was not more than one-half an inch. A very insignificant movement.

The first train at South Pittsburgh from Steubenville arrived yesterday morning, and was followed by a select excursion party, including the Hon. Thomas L. Jewett, Mayor of Wheeling, and the Wheeling City Company; J. Blickensderfer, Jr., Chief Engineer of the Western Transportation Company, a number of the Directors, and a host of invited guests.

The time made from Steubenville to Pittsburgh was two hours and five minutes, including twenty minutes stoppage on the road. The officers and passengers reported the road in excellent condition. After proceeding to the depot in Pittsburgh, the excursionists returned to their train, consisting of a locomotive and two magnificent cars, and at four o'clock left for Steubenville. Among the passengers taken on board while were George B. Roberts, Esq., Assistant President of the road, and John H. Linville, Esq., Superintendent who had charge of the construction of the bridges at Pittsburgh and Steubenville.

All gathered in event of the testing of the track, the tunnel, the bridge over the Monongahela, and the road itself, and the unanimous verdict was that in a manner which reflects great credit upon all concerned in bringing this long talked of enterprise near to its consummation, the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad, connecting with the new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the freight and passenger depot in South Pittsburgh belongs to the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad, and runs on to Steubenville, to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company.

Mr. Butler, who constructed the tunnel, left the city last night, for a point near Akron, on the North Central road, where he is to construct another tunnel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CO., Sept. 27th, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until October 9th, inclusive, for building a bridge over Spruce Run, on the road leading from Allegheny City to Brush's Run, in Ross township. Plans and specifications can be seen on application.

By direction of County Commissioners.
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.
se26-dd&2tw Per HENRY SNIVELY, Clerk.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
Express and Exchange Company,
84 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.
Gold dust, bullion bought or collected.
Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.
Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.
Letters of credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangable for Circular Letters payable in all parts of Europe.
Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as *the safest* way of providing themselves with funds.
Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco, and all accessible points in the United States, California and Nevada. Mining and other Stocks bought and sold on Commission by telegraph.
jy24-6m WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS
JACOB S. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
TILE AND FURNACE LINING,
Ground clay always on hand. H. H. COLLINS, No. 23 Wood street, Agent, New Brighton Beaver county, Pa
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ADAMS, McKEE & CO.,
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREET,
Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter
SCALES,
Jamas Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron, &c. apl0

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WAREHOUSE, 97 WATER ST., BELOW WOOD.
fe12-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

DUQUESNE WAGON AND FARM IMPLEMENT WORKS.

Marion avenue, near Railroad Station, Allegheny City. All kinds of wagons, carts, timber wheels, drays, coal cars, wheelbarrows, store and baggage trucks, sleds, straw and fodder cutters and shellers, four different patterns of horserakes. Also, steel rake and fork teeth suitable for all the different patent horse rakes in the United States. All kinds of blacksmithing done and warranted. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers.
C. COLEMAN.

JOHN MAFFETT,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Working Beam Irons, Derrick Irons, and Fishing Tools. Wears prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. JOHN MAFFETT,
fe17 P. O. Box 113.

WM. HOLMES. JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA,
Office No. 15 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ja9

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,
Corner Point avenue and Duquesne Way, near Point
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL WELL ENGINES, DRIVING PIPE,
And all machinery use 1 about oil wells. Machine and Castings of every description made to order. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York references given.
ap5-6m

GLOBE MARBLE WORKS,
No. 51 Wayne St., east side, Near Pa. R. R Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.
I would invite the attention of persons desiring any thing in the marble line to call and examine my stock of finished monuments, grave stones, &c. Having secured the services of some of the best artists of the Eastern cities, I am prepared to execute any kind of work in my line, in a style not to be surpassed.
au28-6m B. A. COLVILLE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. THERNAN, Pres't. ISAM. McCLEAN, Jr., V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS SEPT. 27, 1865, AT THE BOARD

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County 5's	72 50	.....
Pittsburgh 5's	89 75	.....
Allegheny City 6's	97 25	.....
Connellsville 6's	89 75	.....
Boatmen's Insurance	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Insurance, $24 40 paid in,	.....	28 00
Exchange	.....	21 00
National Bank of Commerce	.....	97 50
Tradesmen's National	.....	120 00
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	55
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	60
Central Rail Road	.....	50
United States Telegraph Co	.....	75 00
Ralston	1 00	1 50

REPORT OF SALES.

$2110, 7-30s, 99
350 6-20s, 1 07½

WEDNESDAY, September 27—P. M.

The special telegram from Oil City to-day announces another strike on that rich oil placer, the Hyde and Egbert farm. It states that the Burlington well commenced flowing at the rate of three hundred barrels per day. This strike has sent up the Maple Shade stock in the Philadelphia market two dollars per share, and no doubt the Egbert company will be favorably effected. It is only about a year ago since the famous Coquette well was struck, on this farm, which poured out daily, for a while, a thousand barrels and then gradually weakened down to some four hundred until a few weeks ago it ceased to flow entirely. This strike is most opportune for Oil Creek, and will revive the interests of that section very sensibly. Dalzell stock continues to be very active—2,000 shares were sold yesterday in Philadelphia at 3½, and to-day it is quoted at the same price. The heavy advance in oil, coupled with these strikes, has caused the general market in oil shares to become excited, and a favorable turn in the fortunes of many of the neglected companies may take place any day.

—United States of New York has steadily advanced for a week past, and so has Columbia. These companies have a large daily product and heavy stocks on hand, and hence feel the effects of a rise in oil more sensibly than such as have only as yet a small yield; but this latter class are in request, and, without any material advance, are being sought after for speculation. The most active stocks in this class are Dalzell of Philadelphia, and Pithole, Oil Creek, and Webber of New York. Some of these have been dividend paying stocks. Maple Shade has been regular, and uniform in paying monthly dividends of four per cent. for the past sixteen months—one having just been declared—besides several extra dividends during that period. Dalzell has, until recently, omitted its dividends, but the prospect is fair for its maintaining the resumption of them. Oil Creek has been very regular until the quarter ending this month, while quarters do have been passed. The others have not yet paid any dividends, and until they obtain the means to do so from actual production of oil none need be expected. The former policy of paying dividends (one or two) out of the working fund being exploded.

We see no reason for any decrease in oil and oil stocks of producing companies should not be at least as permanent as other articles and stock, such as coal, iron, whisky, flour, dry goods, groceries, and, in fact, almost every thing else of value, causing a corresponding advance in railroad and manufacturing stocks.

The room for the "Pittsburgh Stock Exchange" is nearly completed, on Fifth street, the great thoroughfare of the city. It is an excellent idea for persons to make transactions in stocks. The gentlemen who have it in charge, Messrs. Perkins & Coulter, are determined to render it attractive and profitable to the utmost of their ability; and if persons who have stocks to sell, or desire to make purchases, will only attend, we may see a resumption of the lively times of former days.

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange was pretty largely attended this evening, but the sales were collected. Holders of oil stocks are firmer in their prices, and expect, since the heavy advance in oil, to realize more remunerative prices. The quotations on change were as follows: Ritchey, 90c; Central Basin, 30c; Pittsburgh and Slippery Rock, $1; Cherry Run and Pittsburgh, 56c; Phillips, $1 50; White Farm, 90c; Dunkard Creek Petroleum, $2; Columbia, $2½.

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—Prices of Copper Stocks in Boston yesterday were as follows:

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—The Pittston National Bank, of this State, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment. The Stock of the Pittston National Bank will be consolidated with that of the First National Bank of Pittston, making a capital of $300,000, and the business of the Pittston National Bank transferred.

—The notes of the National Banks have reached an aggregate of one hundred and eighty-three millions of dollars; one hundred and twenty millions more will be issued. The new circulation will be full amount authorized by Congress for the whole United States. The National Bank currency will cost the country, counting the interest on deposited bonds which the Government pays to the banks as the circulation is issued, two millions of dollars in gold, besides the cost of printing the notes for them. *Post Philadelphia.*

How much did the people lose annually under the old irresponsible banking system, from broken banks and their unsecured circulation?

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, September 28, 1865.

BUSINESS.—We have to notice a continued firmness so far as relates to the leading articles. The demand was steady and the sales were regular. The receipts of produce fell short of the wants of the city trade—prices have an upward tendency. The weather was pleasant. On the Monongahela landing a fair amount of activity was perceptible. The fall trade has opened up early. The boats that leave for the lower tradehave all healthy looking trips. The Argonaut No. 2 took an early start with one of the best trips of the season—full of freight and crowded with passengers. She was declared for Cincinnati and Louisville. The new steamer "Minnie" left last evening for St. Louis with a full cargo and every room in both cabins engaged. We like to record the departure of new boats with good trips; there is nothing like a good start. The Forest City was a little behind time on account of the fog. She had a good trip. The fast packet Gleaner, Capt. Shorter, is put to be found at the landing. She will return to Parkersburg to-morrow. This boat continues to improve in speed and public favor. The first class packet Armenia is loading for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, and will be the first boat to depart for those points. She will be followed by the fine packet Keystone State, who has been finely fitted up for the fall and winter trade. The steamer Jas. Woods, Jr., is being fitted up in fine style. She will head for St. Louis in turn. The light draught packet J. S. Hall, is receiving for Memphis and Arkansas, direct. To parties that wish to forward freight through, without reshipping, the present opportunity is about not be neglected. The fine packet Delaware, Capt. Hart, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville, this day. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

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DAIRY PRODUCE.—The market has been inactive for some time—in fact there was no demand for Apples or Peaches. Prices are nominal.

SWEET POTATOES.—The market is becoming weak. The demand is light. Buyers are offering lower prices. We note sales 100 bbls, in lots, at $4 00@4 75 per bbl. There is an ample supply on hand. Would sell readily at lower prices.

EGGS.—Scarce and in demand. Small sales were made yesterday at 24@25c, to the extent of 3 bbls.

ONIONS.—Market is dull. Supply liberal; only demand sales 6 tons Pearls at 4c ₱ lb.

LARD.—Is entirely without advance in firm market, with a steady demand for the better qualities. The supply on the market is not large, but seems to be sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. All sales of small lots were: Extra Family—5 bbls, from choice Spring, at 20c; No. 1, 25c; 10 bbls do, at 23c. Sales from Store, in lots, from Winter Wheat, at 22@25c per lb, and 30c for a fancy article; 100 lbs at 50@55 ₱ lbl.

OATS.—Market is dull, with only a few buyers. The market opened and closed firm. Sales of 20 boxes New York seed at 78c; 30 boxes Western do at 76c; 25 boxes Hamilton do at 75c, and 20 boxes Western Reserve at 69@70c.

BUTTER.—The supply being largely in excess of the demand, prices continued high. Sales of 1,200 lbs packed at 36c.

HAY.—A good article appears to be scarce; hence, prices seem high at the scales. Sales of 21 loads at the scales at the following prices: Good at $20@27; common at $16@17 per ton.

BACON.—The market was very firm. The stock in Pittsburgh being very light. Sales principally for small lots were: Shoulders 15@16c; Sides, ribbed, 20@22c. Nothing done in hams.

LARD.—Prime held at 30@31c.

GRAIN.—We have nothing very interesting to report. Oats were in moderate demand; sales 2 cars at depot at 76c; 500 bushels from store at 80@82c. Corn inactive; sales 200 bushels ear at 75c; shelled, 80@85c. Wheat was firmer and in good demand; sales from wagon at $1 80@1 90. Barley in better demand; sales 2 cars choice at $1 25@1 30; 2 cars from depot at 90c ₱ bus.

LIME.—Very firm; as es 50 pbls at 12c—a further advance.

MILL FEED.—Sales 2 tons shipstuffs at 35 ₱ cwt; other description unchanged.

CEMENT.—We note sales 50 bbls at $2 50.

FISH.—Is in good demand; sales Mackerel No. 3, large bbls, $14; half bbls, $7 50. Lake Herring, $6 50; Trout, $8 00.

GROCERIES.—We have nothing new to note in regard to groceries. The demand was fair and sales regular. The supply on hand is moderate, while holders are inclined to put the rates. Go correspondent with the movement in the East. We omit figures in the present issue.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

September 26.—The Provision market still gains strength; faster, however, in the estimation of holders of stuff than buyers, though there is a good inquiry on orders for consumptive account, and fair support given last quotations, but an inquiry generally finds a further advance put upon all articles, and a general reserve in the offerings. The exact trading level of the market is particularly hard to find by those who are not operating. Bulk Shoulders were advanced to 16c, with a market at 16@c. Bulk Sides were sold at 17½c, but now nc is generally asked.

Bacon Shoulders were sold at 16½c to a small extent; 17c (which is now asked. For Bacon Sides we learn that 18c was offered and declined. Clear Sides are held at 22c, and not freely offered at that. Country packed mess Pork sold at $31 25. City packed, under the New York mess, is held at $32 50@33, with a good inquiry at $32.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, September 28, 1865.

The oil market remains firm, holders being excited—not exactly decided how much the next advance will be. Set your figures, gentlemen: let trade go on: let us have sales to record. We are so accustomed to reporting big sales in oil that a single dull day inclines us to suppose that something is going to happen. One thing is very certain, holders of Crude and Refined have the matter in their own hands. We are anxious to hear from you. Just name your figures. The river to Oil City is in good boating order. The rates demanded at the wells are sufficient to astonish the parties who wish to purchase. Bonded oil to-day will command as high figures here as in New York. How is this? Latterly, however, Philadelphia has been doing the buying, and from appearances is destined to be the great oil mart—at this time there being over twenty vessels loading for all parts of the European world.

Crude Oil—The receipts exceed those of the previous day by the river, amounting to 3,801 bbls. The sales were among the smallest we have reported for some time: in fact, in ordinary times they would attract no attention. At present we are disposed to take all we can find. Even small sales are acceptable. Never mind, there is a better day coming. Refined Oil—The market was very firm, but not very active. Buyers were anxious, but sellers were disposed to wait and see what Crude could be purchased at. The sales were small. Tar—The market is beginning to improve. Prices are a shade higher, with an increasing demand. The sales yesterday were for the New York market, whilst the sales of Refined were also another for Philadelphia. Benzole—The demand is improving. The sales were larger. Prices have undergone no change.

CRUDE OIL.—The dispatches from Oil City and the wells put a stop to sales; holders withdrew their stocks, and were disposed to wait. The reports from the wells, were 8 00 ₱ bbl, and 8 00 at the depot. The only sales in our notice were 60 bbls at 31c, including packages: 100 bbls, do., 32c, packages returned; 250 bbls, do., 29c, without packages, and 60 bbls, including barrels, at 31c.

REFINED OIL.—The sales were small. This, however, was no fault of buyers, who were disposed to operate, but the sellers would not come to the same light. The only sales reported were 500 bbls, bonded, October delivery, Philadelphia, 46c; 500 bbls, bonded, December delivery, buyer's option on the spot, 53c; 500 bbls, bonded, December delivery, on the spot, 53c, seller's option. Free Oil.—We did not learn of any sales above 30c.

TAR.—Demand improving. Sales 500 bbls Brilliant, delivered in New York, at 8 25 per bbl; 50 bbls Emreka, on the spot, $5 50—an advance.

BENZOLE.—A sale of 500 bbls for the East was reported at 19c in bond. The article was No. 1.

Oil Receipts per Alleghany Valley R. R.

J. Benn	1,984	Sailor	61
J. L. Strickler	313	Mawhinney	61
A. L. Linton	320	W. B. Horner	170
Union Refining Co	210	Wermser, Myers & Co.	272
Total			4,091

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, September 27.

Oil at the mouth in good demand at $9 00 and scarce. River thirty-two inches and falling.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—The general market excited. Maple Shade advanced sharply, and sold up to 3½. Dalzell is at 3½ and 3¾, and is improved, and sold at 3½. Curtin 3½; McClintock 1½. Excelsior 1½. Oil Creek and Cherry Run 1; Corsplanter 3½. Sugar Creek, 5½; El Dorado ½; Mingo 2. Junction 1½.

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